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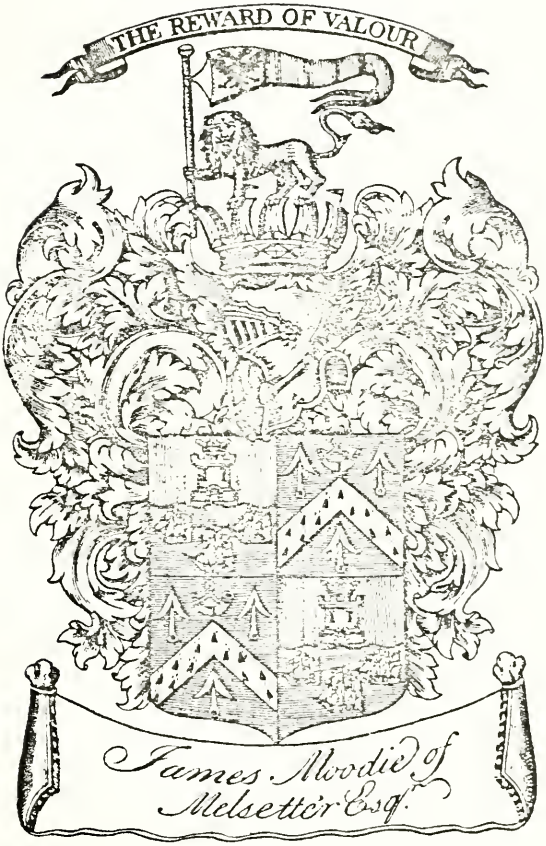
THE MOODIE BOOK.



THE BOOK-PLATE OF MAJOR JAMES MOODIE,
Ninth of Melsetter.

THE

MOODIE BOOK

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF

MELSETTER, MUIR, COCKLAW, BLAIRHILL, BRYANTON,
GILCHORN, PITMUIES, ARBEKIE, MASTERTON,

ETC., ETC.

BY

THE MARQUIS OF RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL

AUTHOR OF "THE BLOOD ROYAL OF BRITAIN," "THE JACOBITE PEERAGE, BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE," "THE PLANTAGENET ROLL OF THE BLOOD ROYAL," ETC.

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PREFACE.

In the present little Memoir an attempt has been made to trace the genealogy and history of the principal branches of the Moodie or Mudie family, and the author feels that whatever merit the work may possess is due to the valuable assistance he has received from Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle, lately younger of Melsetter. When the author found that he had not time to continue the search he had commenced among the Scottish Records in the Edinburgh Register House, Mr Heddle most kindly undertook the work, and possessing, as he does, an intimate knowledge of the history, genealogy, and traditions of Orkney and the Orcadians, his assistance proved invaluable. He has also to thank Mr Middlemore, the present Laird of Melsetter, for very kindly offering him permission to inspect the Melsetter Charters, which permission only great stress of work, which rendered a journey to the north impossible, prevented his availing himself of. Nor must he omit to record his thanks to the late Mr J. B. Mercer, of Edinburgh, to whom he is indebted for extracts from the Muir, Cocklaw, and Blairhill Charters. The only previously printed Mudie pedigree is that of the Forfarshire line, which was drawn up, December 16, 1824, by George Paton, of Montrose, and inscribed to his kinsman, James Mudie of Pitmuies. This, which was reprinted in Burke's "Landed Gentry" until the extinction of the Pitmuies family, is referred to in the present work as "The Family Tree." This Pedigree, owing doubtless to the compiler not being able in those days to obtain access to the original records, is quite unreliable, a mistake even being made as to the grandfather of the gentleman to whom it is inscribed; while the Arbekie family, who really formed a branch of their own, are cut up and fitted into the Gilchorn-Pitmuies line without the least regard for dates.

No pedigree of the Orkney or Fifeshire lines has, so far as the author knows, been previously printed, and the present account is still, doubtless,

very incomplete; for there must be papers in the Sheriff Clerk's Office in Kirkwall and in private hands from which much farther information might be gleaned.

The nineteenth century, however, saw the last acre of Scottish land pass from the family, and the representatives of the two surviving lines of Melsetter and Cocklaw are now dispersed in new homes throughout Africa and America. If this little Memoir of their common ancestry forms a link to bind the scattered members of the family together and to keep alive the memory of their Scottish fatherland, then the task of the writer will have been amply rewarded.

CHERTSEY, 24th March 1906.

Only one hundred and fifty copies of this Memoir have been printed,

of which this is No. .....

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ERRATA.

Page 7, line 10. The Moodie tombs here referred to as in the Sinclair vault at *Thurso*, are in reality in the old Sinclair vault at Ulbster. Ulbster belonged to Gunns (Crownars) before coming to Sinclairs, and the old Crownar connection probably explains the Moodie tombs there.

Page 49, line 1, delete "second daughter," to the end of paragraph, and insert "daughter of Donald Sinclair, third of Olrigg and Bilbster, by his wife Fenella, daughter and heiress of Charles Sinclair of Bilbster."

Page 53, line 15, for "eleventh" read "tenth."

Page 99, line 21, for "Thelford" read "Tilford."

Page 122, line 8, for "1761" read "1671."

ILLUSTRATIONS.

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James, Lord Duffus —1705. = Lady Margaret Mackenzie.

Sir James Sutherland, *afterwards* Dunbar, first Bart. second son. = Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs, Bart.

1744.
Sir Wm. Dunbar of Hempriggs, second Baronet —1792. = (1) Elizabeth Dunbar, heiress of the Dunbars of Westfield.

Janet Dunbar, heiress to her mother. = Capt. Thomas Dunbar of Grange.

c. 1788.
Elizabeth Dunbar —1798. = Major James Moodie of Melsetter, 1757-1820.

c. 1817.
Benjamin Moodie of Melsetter, 1789-1856. = (1) Margt. Malcolmson— 1838.

1824.
Donald Moodie of Natal, 1794-1861. = Eliza Sophia Pigot— 1881.

1832.
John Wedderburn Dunbar Moodie of Canada, 1797-1869. = Susanna Strickland, 1806-1885.

1818.
Henrietta Moodie, 1793-1833. = Robt. Heddle of Cletts and Melsetter.

Kynninmond, daughter and eventual heiress. = of Roscobie —1726.

c. 1716.
Elizabeth Moutray, daughter and in her issue heiress. = John Moodie of Cocklaw, 1683-*a.* 1772.

1755.
James Moodie of Cocklaw, 1720-1804. = Janet Dalgleish of Tunnygask —1807.

c. 1783.
John Moodie of Cocklaw, 1759-1836. = Marion Aitken of Thornton, 1757-1802.

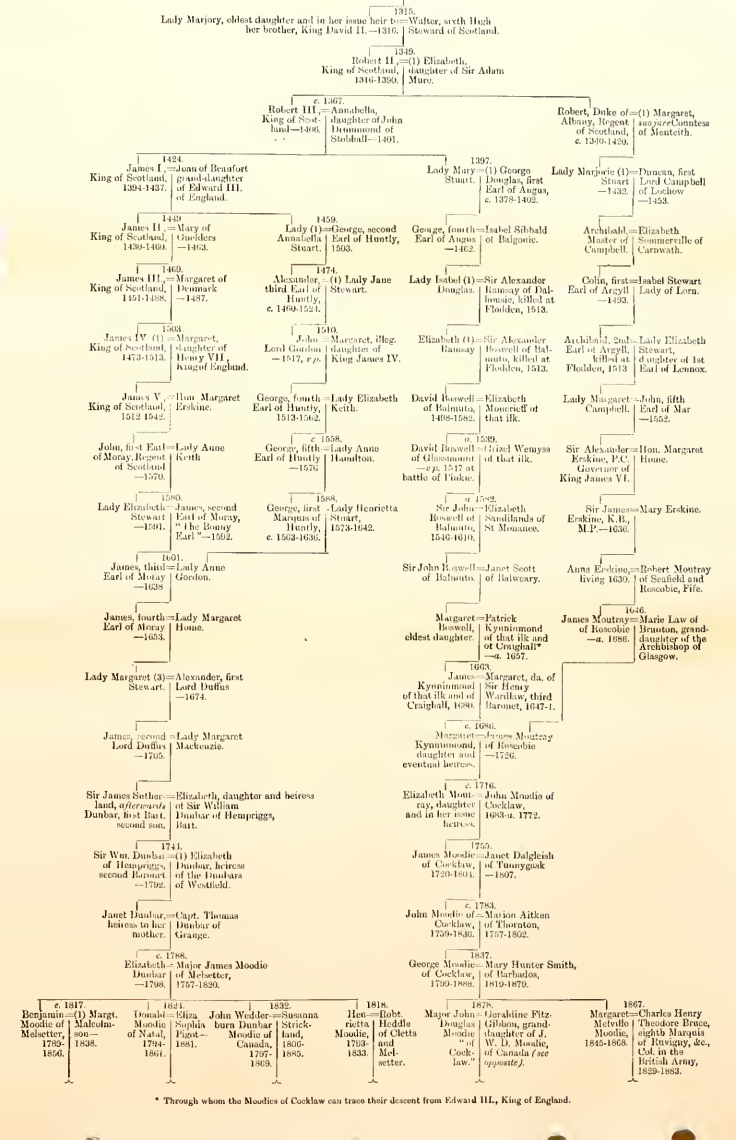
1837.
George Moodie of Cocklaw, 1799-1888. = Mary Hunter Smith, of Barbados, 1819-1879.

1878.
Major John Douglas Moodie "of Cocklaw." = Geraldine Fitz-Gibbon, granddaughter of J. W. D. Moodie, of Canada *(see opposite)*.

1867.
Margaret Melville Moodie, 1845-1868. = Charles Henry Theodore Bruce, eighth Marquis of Ruvigny, &c., Col. in the British Army, 1829-1883.

* Through whom the Moodies of Cocklaw can trace their descent from Edward III., King of England.

TABLE SHOWING THE DESCENT OF THE MOODIES OF MELSETTER AND THE MOODIES OF COCKLAW FROM THE ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART AND KING ROBERT THE BRUCE.


Robert I., the Bruce,=Lady Isabel, daughter of King of Scotland, 1274-1329. | Donald, Earl of Mar.
1315.
Lady Marjory, eldest daughter and in her issue heir to=Walter, sixth High her brother, King David II.—1316. | Steward of Scotland.
1349.
Robert II.,=(1) Elizabeth, King of Scotland, 1316-1390. | daughter of Sir Adam Mure.
c. 1367.
Robert III.,=Annabella, King of Scotland—1406. | daughter of John Drummond of Stobhall—1401.
Robert, Duke of=(1) Margaret, Albany, Regent of Scotland, c. 1340-1420. | suppos'd Countess of Menteith.
1424.
James I.,=Joan of Beaufort King of Scotland, 1394-1437. | granddaughter of Edward III. of England.
1397.
Lady Mary=(1) George Stuart. | Douglas, first Earl of Angus, c. 1378-1402.
Lady Marjorie (1)=Duncan, first Stuart —1432. | Lord Campbell of Lochow —1453.
1449.
James II.,=Mary of King of Scotland, 1430-1460. | Gueldres —1463.
1459.
Lady (1)=George, second Annabella Stuart. | Earl of Huntly, 1503.
George, fourth=Isabel Sibbald Earl of Angus —1462. | of Balgonie.
Archibald,=Elizabeth Master of Campbell. | Sommerville of Carnwath.
1460.
James III.,=Margaret of King of Scotland, 1451-1488. | Denmark —1487.
1474.
Alexander, third Earl of Huntly, c. 1460-1524. | —(1) Lady Jane Stewart.
Lady Isabel (1)=Sir Alexander Douglas. | Ramsay of Dalhousie, killed at Flodden, 1513.
Colin, first=Isabel Stewart Earl of Argyll —1493. | Lady of Lorn.
1503.
James IV. (1)=Margaret, King of Scotland, 1473-1513. | daughter of Henry VII., King of England.
1510.
John=Margaret, illeg. Lord Gordon —1547, æt. | daughter of King James IV.
Elizabeth (1)=Sir Alexander Ramsay | Boswell of Balmuto, killed at Flodden, 1513.
Archibald, 2nd=Lady Elizabeth Earl of Argyll, | Stewart, killed at | daughter of 1st Flodden, 1513 | Earl of Lennox.
James V.=Hon. Margaret King of Scotland, 1512-1542. | Erskine.
George, fourth=Lady Elizabeth Earl of Huntly, 1513-1562. | Keith.
David Boswell=Elizabeth of Balmuto, 1498-1582. | Moncrieff of that ilk.
Lady Margaret=John, fifth Campbell. | Earl of Mar —1552.
c. 1558.
John, first Earl=Lady Anne of Moray, Regent of Scotland —1570. | Keith
George, fifth Earl of Huntly —1576 | =Lady Anne Hamilton.
n. 1539.
David Boswell=Grizel Wemyss of Glassmont —æ. 1547 at battle of Pinkie. | of that ilk.
Sir Alexander=Hon. Margaret Home. | Governor of King James VI.
1580.
Lady Elizabeth=James, second Stewart —1591. | Earl of Moray, "The Bonny Earl"—1592.
1588.
George, first Marquis of Huntly, c. 1562-1636. | =Lady Henrietta Stuart, 1573-1642.
a. 1592.
Sir John Boswell of Balmuto, 1546-1610. | =Elizabeth Sandilands of St Monance.
Sir James=Mary Erskine. | Erskine, K.B., M.P.—1636.
1601.
James, third Earl of Moray —1638. | =Lady Anne Gordon.
Sir John Boswell=Janet Scott of Balmuto. | of Balwearny.
Anna Erskine=Robert Mowbray living 1630. | of Seafield and Rosebie, Fife.
James, fourth Earl of Moray —1653. | =Lady Margaret Home.
Margaret=Patrick Boswell, eldest daughter. | Kynnimmond of that ilk and of Craighall* —a. 1657.
1646.
James Mowbray=Marie Law of Roseobie —a. 1686. | Bruuton, grand-daughter of the Archbishop of Glasgow.
1663.
James=Margaret, da. of Kynnimmond of that ilk and of Craighall, 1680. | Sir Henry Wardlaw, third Baronet, 1647-1.
Lady Margaret (3)=Alexander, first Stewart. | Lord Duffus —1674.
c. 1686.
Margaret=James Mowbray Kynnimmond, | of Roseobie daughter and —1726. | eventual heiress.
James, second=Lady Margaret Lord Duffus —1705. | Mackenzie.
c. 1716.
Elizabeth Mont-=John Moodie of gray, daughter | Cocklaw, and in her issue heiress. | 1683-a. 1772.
Sir James Suther-=Elizabeth, daughter and heiress land, afterwards | of Sir William Dunbar, first Bart. | Dunbar of Hempriggs, second son. | Bart.
1755.
James Moodie=Janet Dalgleish of Cocklaw, | of Tunnygask 1720-1804. | —1807.
1743.
Sir Wm. Dunbar=(1) Elizabeth of Hempriggs, | Dunbar, heiress second Baronet —1792. | of the Dunbars of Westfield.
c. 1783.
John Moodie of=Marion Aitken Cocklaw, | of Thornton, 1759-1836. | 1757-1802.
Janet Dunbar,=Capt. Thomas heiress to her | Dunbar of mother. | Grange.
1837.
George Moodie=Mary Hunter Smith, of Cocklaw, | of Barbados, 1793-1888. | 1819-1879.
c. 1788.
Elizabeth=Major James Moodie Dunbar | of Melsetter, —1798. | 1757-1820.
c. 1817.
Benjamin=(1) Margt. Moodie of | Malcolm- Melsetter, | son— 1792- | 1836. | 1856.
1824.
Donald=Eliza Moodie | Sophia of Natal, | Pigot— 1794- | 1881. | 1861.
John Wedder-burn Dunbar Moodie of Canaida, 1797- 1869.
1832.
Susanna Strick-land, 1806- 1885.
1818.
Hen-ricita Moodie, 1793- 1833.
Robt. Heddle of Cletts and Mel-setter.
1878.
Major John-Douglas Moodie "of Cock-law."
Geraldine Fitz-Gibbon, grand-daughter of J. W. D. Moodie, of Canada (see opposite).
1867.
Margaret=Charles Henry Melville | Moodie, 1845-1868. | eighth Marquis of Huvigny, &c., Col. in the British Army, 1829-1883.
Malvolio=Theodore Bruce,

* Through whom the Moodies of Cocklaw can trace their descent from Edward III., King of England.

THE MOODIE BOOK.

THE family of Moodie or Mudie, as the name is variously spelt, is one of great antiquity in Scotland, and, according to tradition, is derived from Harald Mac Mudah, one of the last of the old Norse Jarls (Earls) of Orkney, and is so descended in the direct male line from the Royal House of Scotland, and in the female line from the Kings of Norway. Whether this descent is correct or not cannot now be proved, and must remain a matter of tradition; but a search of the Scottish Records proves that the old idea that Orkney was the home of the family from Norse days, and that the various Forfarshire and Fifeshire families of the name were founded by cadets who came south during the sixteenth century, is quite erroneous, and points to Forfarshire as the Moodie country.[1] It is in Forfarshire that the first mention of the name is found, and the registers of the various Forfarshire parishes from the commencement contain scores of entries relating to the name. From Forfarshire they gradually spread over the borders into Fifeshire, and to a less extent into Perthshire; and, as will be seen, a branch, after a probably short residence in Ayrshire, passed north into Caithness, eventually settling in Orkney. But this, though at first sight it might appear to do so, does not in any way tell against the traditional descent. Harald Madadson, indeed, went north at a comparatively early age to claim a share of the Orkney Jarldom in right of his mother,

[1] The Mudie wills under Glasgow number 31, the earliest dating from 1613 only, although the Records go back to 1547. The much earlier wills of Mudies to be found in Fifeshire, Forfarshire, and even Edinburgh, show conclusively that the family was a distinctly *eastern* one in origin. Many Glasgow Mudies will be found in the Edinburgh Records, but none earlier than the above-mentioned date—1613. I have also been over the catalogues of the Commissariots of Dumblane, Dunkeld, and Hamilton and Campsie, but they contained nothing worthy of note, and hardly any Mudie entries at all. The Caithness Commissariot Records begin too late for any Mudie, and the name does not, I think, appear. The same is true of the Commissariots of Inverness and Argyle and the Isles, as also of Aberdeen; but in the latter case the Records go back only to the early part of the eighteenth century (the earlier ones were burnt), otherwise probably some Mudies might have been found in Kincardineshire, most of which came within the Aberdeen district.

and became practically a Norseman, and his male descendants are known to have died out in Orkney in the persons of his sons. But tradition probably only fixed on Harald Madadson by name because he was the one of his family who was Earl of Orkney, and because it was known that Orkney was the residence of the chief of the name. Harald was the son of Mudah or Maddah and the grandson of Melmare (brother of Kenneth II., King of Scotland). They were Maormors or Thanes (Earls) of Athole, and the name Madach or Madath, of which indeed Madad is merely a Norse version, seems to have become a sort of perennial and almost hereditary Christian name, and thus to have acquired almost the equivalence of a surname. The change of Madach into Mudach, and the softening of Mudach into Mudah or Muday, were trifling matters in the days when spelling was unfixed. Taking this into consideration, together with the position of Pitmudy, on the borders of (and probably in old times within) Athole, and also the phenomenal distribution of Mudies in Forfarshire, the family tradition may be correct, and the Moodies be descendants of the old Celtic family to which, on the male side, Harald Madadson belonged. This Pitmudie[1] or Pitmoody, in the parish of Lintrathen, Forfarshire, was probably the residence of the Mudies of that ilk, whose arms—a mermaid—are given in the "Workman" MS.[2] No genealogy of this family exists, and it had either lost the property[3] or become extinct in the direct male line at an early date. The other principal landed families of the name may be divided into four groups. First, in point of consequence, were the Orkney Moodies, designed first of Breckness, and afterwards (1630) of Melsetter. They descended from Gilbert Moodie of Caldwell, in Ayr, brother to William, Bishop of Caithness, and "for ages held a high station among the Gentry of the Orkney Islands."[4] From 1700, the heads of the family have borne the Christian names of James and Benjamin alternately without a break. Melsetter was sold in 1819, and the three sons of the last laird

[1] This must not be confused with Pitmuies, also in Forfarshire, but in the parish of Kirkden, which was afterwards (1769) acquired by, and gave their designation to, the Mudies of Pitmuies.

[2] A MS. of the reign of Queen Mary, so called from a memorandum at the beginning which says that in 1623 it was in the possession of James Workman. It is now in the Lyon Office. The ground of the arms is coloured a pea green. Porteous, who was Snowdon Herald in 1661, and left a valuable heraldic MS. much used by Stodart in his "Scottish Arms, A.D. 1370-1678," gives this with the Mermaid's hair sable, and adds—"*Also azure, a chevron ermine between three pheons.*"

[3] From a passage in "Around the Ancient City" (Brechin), published by Edwards, of Brechin, p. 154, it appears that Pitmachy (Pitmudy) was on May 1, 1319, granted by Robert the Bruce to one Peter de Spalding, a burgess of Berwick-on-Tweed.

[4] *Quarterly Review*, 1836, vol. lv. Hossack, in "Kirkwall in the Orkneys," says:—"The Mudies claim to be the oldest landowners in Orkney in present possession. William Mudie, first of Breckness, who was also Mudie of Melsetter, in a charter of Queen Mary, within ninety years of the impignoration of the islands, is credited with this, that his ancestors had been 'ancient and udal possessors of Snelsetter from time immemorial.' An ancient bit of the Mudie estate is thus described in 'The Coppie of my Lord Sinclair's Rentale that Deit at Flowdin':—'Brabuster Beneth the hill wes ane uris terre of the uhilk the first erle henrie gaif to the viecar iij terre for the uphald of ane mess in hoy a day ilk oulk for evir.' This land is then said to be 'In Manibus Magistri Wilhelmi Mudy.' Hoy's weekly Mass was no doubt regularly celebrated for over a century and a half, and when it ceased the Mudies claimed the fee."

emigrated to Cape Colony, Natal, and Canada respectively. Their descendants are now very numerous. The original arms of the Breckness-Melsetter line were :—

Azure, a chevron ermine between three pheons points upwards argent; in chief, a hunting horn or.

In 1707, Queen Anne granted to Captain James Moodie, afterwards (1714) of Melsetter, for his services at the relief of Denia, a coat of augmentation to be borne quarterly with the Melsetter coat, as under: —

Arms Quarterly.—1st and 4th azure, three ships in sail argent, on a chief wavy gules, a beacon or; 2nd and 3rd azure, a chevron ermine between three pheons argent; in chief, a hunting horn or.

Crest.—On a naval coronet a lion passant regardant, holding in his dexter paw a flag with the double-headed eagle of Austria.

Mottoes.—Above the Crest, "The Reward of Valour"; below, "God with us."

The latter coat can, of course, only be used by the lineal descendants of the grantee.

Next come the Mudies of Muir and their cadets, the Moodies of Cocklaw and the Moodies of Blairhill, who, according to family tradition, were of the same stem as the Melsetter house, a tradition which is corroborated by the fact that the Cocklaw arms also had the distinctive bugle in chief. It is not unlikely that they come from William Mudie of the diocese of Orkney, probably a brother of the second Gilbert Mudie, who is known to have been resident in Perth in 1542, in which county Muir is situated. Muir was acquired sometime before 1600, and was sold by the last of the direct line in 1829. They used the Christian names of William and John alternately till 1756; after that, John alone.

The Cocklaw line, designed first of Lassodie, branched off with Thomas Moodie of Lassodie, second son of the third Laird of Muir, who died 1677. Cocklaw was sold in 1852. They used the names John and James alternately, and their arms were :—

Azure, a chevron ermine between three arrows argent; in chief, a hunting horn or.

Crest.—A pheon argent.

Motto.—"God with us."

The Blairhill family apparently descends from a younger son of the second Laird of Muir. The property was sold in 1820.

The third group comprises the various Forfarshire lines, viz. :—The Mudies of Bryanton and their cadets of Gilchorn, Pitmuies, and Arbekie. Bryanton began about 1550-1570 and ended about 1667. Gilchorn, coming from a younger son of the fourth Laird of Bryanton, continued to about 1760. John and David were the Christian names alternately used by them. The Pitmuies family was probably founded by James, a younger son of the third Laird of Gilchorn, and became extinct in 1877. Their arms were :—

Azure, a chevron ermine, between three pheons argent a bordure of the last.
Crest.—A pheon argent.
Motto.—"Defensio non offensio."

The exact relationship of the Arbekie line to Bryanton is not known. It began with James Mudie or Moodie, a merchant burgess of Montrose, who died 1658, and ended with his great grandson, the fourth laird, who *d.s.p.m.* 1728. The second laird recorded his arms at the Lyon Office, 1672-1678, as under :—

Azure, a chevron ermine, between three pheons argent a bordure indented of the last.
Crest.—A pheon argent.
Motto.—"Defensio non offensio."

The fourth and last group are the Moodies of Masterton and their cadets of Cults and Barnhill. They acquired Masterton in 1579, and used the old coat of Moodie without difference, as may be seen from their vault in Saline Churchyard.

After these few remarks on the family generally, we now proceed with the genealogy of the different lines, commencing with that of the Orkney Moodies, and in this connection Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle, lately Younger of Melsetter, writes :—

"Setting aside as to all appearance belonging to the realm of popular genealogy, and at all events as unilluminated by any semblance of proof, a tradition which assigns to the Moodies of Melsetter descent from the bishop-maiming thane, Harald Maadadson,[1] Jarl of Orkney and Caithness in the age of William the Lion, it may with no slight degree of confidence be affirmed that the real precursors of the family in the North were William Moodie, or Mudie, Bishop of Caithness from 1449 to some date posterior to 1469, and Gilbert Mudie of Caldwell, his brother. As little is known of either brother, it may not be out

[1] He cut the tongue out of the Bishop of Caithness, but St Tredwell, with fine feminine feeling, restored the prelate's speech.

of place to quote the following account of an endowment in connection with the Monastery of St Anthony at Leith made by the Bishop in 1469. The account is taken from the "Index to the Charters" in the Register House, Edinburgh, and the date of the Charter is an indication that Bishop Keith, the historian of the Scottish Bishops, is in error in assigning Bishop Mudie's death to the year 1460:—

'25th July 1469.

'Charter whereby William, Bishop of Caithness, for the salvation of the souls of his brother german, Gilbert Mudie of Caldwell; the late James, Bishop of St Andrews; and Agnes Crownar, wife to the said Gilbert; and of all to whom the granter is in debt, or whose goods he is in possession of, etc., grants to the Virgin Mary, St Anthony, and Mary Magdalene, for the support of one chaplin to minister in things divine at the altar of the blessed Mary Magdalene in the Church and Monastery of the blessed Anthony, near and adjacent to the town of Leith, the annual rents following (here are detailed several items of property in the vicinity of Edinburgh). Willing, granting, and ordaining moreover that the presentation to the said Chaplaincy shall pertain to the granter during his life, and after his death to the said Gilbert Mudie and his heirs of the surname of the Mudies, presenting within 40 days, as often as the same shall fall vacant. And if he or they shall fail, the presentation shall belong to the provost, bailies, councillors, and community of the burgh of Edinburgh. And if it shall happen that the preceptor and brethren, canons of St Anthony, carry themselves ungraciously to the said chaplin or his successors in the payment of the said annual rent, and also shall fail to satisfy and pay annually the contributions formerly granted by them to the said chaplin and his successors, viz., 40s Scots yearly, a convenient chamber for the said chaplin, and a piece of garden, as more fully appears by a public instrument made thereupon, then it shall be lawful to the said Gilbert and his heirs, and also to the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community, to transfer the said chaplin and his services from the place of St Anthony and the altar of Mary Magdalene to the Church of St Giles, Edinburgh, and to whatever altar and whatever other church they may please.'

"The charter is attested by Gilbert Mudie, and by one David Mudie, the latter, no doubt, another relation, and probably the same David Mudie who was bailie of Bishop Mudie's Cathedral city of Dornoch in 1505.

"After a considerable amount of research, I have come to the conclusion that the Caldwell of the charter was the place of that name in Ayrshire,[1] now wholly, and for many centuries in part, the property of the Mures of Caldwell. It is probable that towards the close of the fourteenth century, when the first Mure of Caldwell is said to have acquired a portion of the estate, through marriage with a daughter of the Caldwells of that ilk, this family of Mudies acquired another portion, through marriage, it may be, with another daughter of that house. That this is the Caldwell in question, at all events is, I consider, conclusively proved by the fact that the arms of the Moodies of Melsetter bore

[1] Caldwell was an estate in the parish of Beith, near the boundary of Ayr and Renfrew. It was divided into Easter and Wester Caldwell. Easter Caldwell was obtained in marriage with a daughter of Caldwell of that ilk by Gilchrist Mure early in the 14th century. In 1753 Wester Caldwell was purchased by Baron Mure of Caldwell from the Duke of Hamilton. The latter is, no doubt, the portion once held by the Moodies. *Vide* "Scottish Nation," under Caldwell and Mure. There was, however, another place called Gallis Caldwell, in another part of Ayrshire. The only other approach to Caldwell to be found in Scotland is a single instance of the corrupt spelling of Caldell or Calder (Norse Kalfadal) in Caithness. This place, however, was never held by the Moodies.

the 'hunting horn or' of the Caldwells' arms,[1] a feature unknown to the coats of the other families of Mudie, although these latter are in other respects nearly identical with the Melsetter bearings. The first Mudie of Caldwell may have been a cadet of Mudie of that ilk, a family whose weird mermaid arms adorn the 'Workman' MS. of the age of Mary Stuart, and whose seat, if we may judge from the name itself, and from the large number of Mudies to be found in Forfarshire, was probably Pitmudie, in the parish of Lintrathen, in that county.

"'The late James, Bishop of St Andrews,' whose soul's beatitude was the object of his ecclesiastical brother's solicitude, was the celebrated James Kennedy, founder of St Salvator's College, St Andrews, and the most distinguished Scottish statesman of his own or, perhaps, of any age. He was a son of James Kennedy, the Younger of Dunure, Ayrshire, by his wife the Lady Mary, a daughter of King Robert III., and Countess of Angus by a former marriage. The Bishop's elder brother was that Gilbert, 1st Lord Kennedy, from whom the Earls of Cassillis are descended; his grandfather was Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure; and, from the fact of the name Gilbert having been held by the one Mudie brother, as well as from the position, between his brother and his sister-in-law, which Bishop William has assigned the Bishop of St Andrews in his charter, I am inclined to think that the families must have been related. That the mother of the Mudies may have been a daughter of the Kennedys is, when we consider the Ayrshire connection of both, no very hazardous conjecture; and, as the worthy Bishop William, however cavalier with his creditors and those whose goods he was in possession of, evidently believed in being good to his relations in both worlds, one may further conjecture that John Kennedy, the contemporary Precentor of Caithness, was another link of this connection. So much, at all events, for the St Anthony Charter.

"In the year 1455, William, Bishop of Caithness, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, and 'for the defence of his churches and churchland both in Caithness and Suthirland,' granted[2] to his brother, Gilbert Mudie, the lands of Dorrarie, in the parish of Thurso; Atterwell, in the parish of Bower; 9 penny-lands in the lordship of Wick; and 20 shillinglands in the island of Stroma—all in Caithness—together with the castles of Scrabster, in Caithness, and Skibo, in Sutherlandshire, and the lands surrounding the same. It ought, perhaps, to be explained that the bishopric of Caithness of old included Sutherlandshire, and the Bishop's castle of Skibo, here-mentioned, must not be confused with the Earl's

[1] These were argent, on three piles issuing from the chief sa. as many hunting horns or, and in base four bars wavy gu. and vert, all within a bordure of the fourth charged with three stars of seven rays wavy of the first. This name overruns the neighbourhood of Caldwell, as is seen from the Beith registers, and the family must at some time have possessed the place and taken their name from it, Caldwell being to this day a name almost confined to that district where Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and Renfrewshire meet.

[2] Reg. Mag. Sig.; lib. viii., No. 123.

castle of the same name, the latter, or rather a modern mansion on the same site, now the seat of Mr Carnegie. This grant was for Gilbert Mudie and his two legal heirs only, that is to say, the lands were to revert to the Church after the expiry of the third generation; and it is this limitation, when considered in the light of a nearly contemporary acquisition of lands in Orkney, that explains the ultimate migration of the family to the latter county. On its original terms the grant was confirmed by King James III. in 1478.[1]

"There is strong reason to believe that Gilbert Mudie took up his residence in the castle of Scrabster, and certain Mudie tombs said to exist in the Sinclair vault at Thurso, in close vicinity, are no doubt those of his relations and some of his descendants. He would also appear to have married in his new home, as I am informed on excellent authority that Agnes Crownar must have been a Gunn—a clan whose 'country' was situated on the borders of Caithness and Sutherland. Gilbert thus appears to have initiated a—dare I say—weakness? for tartan-clad femininity which was shared by many later Moodies, and which, if the romantic family tradition is reliable, was to lure one of them to an untimely end in the waters of the Pentland Firth. Growing interests in the North may have induced Gilbert, or one of his successors, to sever the no doubt incompatible Ayrshire connection. At all events I have found no later record of any Mudie of Caldwell. Two other Mudies of this period may be mentioned, although I am unable to elucidate their connection with the Bishop and his brother. These were Robert Mudie, who, it appears from the Scottish Exchequer Rolls, acted as procurator for the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Caithness in various years from 1458 to 1471, and William Mudie, who acted in the same capacity in 1459 and 1460.

"The family acquired other lands in Caithness, though not, so far as I have been able to discover, to any large extent, and it was only in 1593 that William Mudie of Breckness and Melsetter parted with what appears to have been the last item of Mudie property in Caithness, by the excambion of his lands of Dounreay there with Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney, in exchange for some of that nobleman's lands in Orkney. Isaac-like, however, the Mudies of Breckness and Melsetter still turned to that land of their fathers when in search of wives, a tendency which we find exemplified by the two latest of the race.[2]

"Situated on the edge of that Pentland Firth which has with less civility than injustice been styled 'the dirtiest piece of water in Christendom,' Scrabster was, with the exception of the 20 Shillinglands in Stroma, the most northerly of Gilbert Mudie's lands. And as a glance at the map will show that Hoy was the

[1] Reg. Mag. Sig.; lib. viii., No. 123.

[2] The Moodies were sufficiently under Highland influence to maintain an hereditary piper at Melsetter. The "piper's park," an enclosure to the westward of the house, was probably perquisite cow's grass.

nearest of the Orkney Islands to Scrabster, and all but the nearest to Stroma, it is, if one may so put it, in harmony with the geographical potentialities of the case to discover that the first lands acquired by the Moodies in Orkney were in Hoy. To the non-Orcadian reader, however, it is necessary to explain that the name Hoy, as applying to the whole island, is the perhaps natural, but, albeit, erroneous assumption of the modern cartographer. Following the old Norse division of the island into Haey (high island) or Uppland to the north, and Vagaland (land of voes or bays) to the south, the Orcadians have in all ages applied the name Hoy to the northern portion of the island only, while the southern section, including the peninsula or sub-island of South Walls, is known as the Island of Walls. Bearing this distinction in view, the first lands acquired by the Moodies in Orkney that can at this date be absolutely vouched for, and which I am presently to mention, were in Hoy, strictly so called. It is, however, none the less certain that the family made as early, and, in all probability, earlier acquisitions in Walls, which lay nearer to Caithness. In a charter of the age of Queen Mary, the Moodies are, even at that early date, mentioned as 'ancient and native possessors' of certain lands in Walls, 'beyond the memory of living man,' and the first residence of the family in Orkney was undoubtedly Snelsetter Castle in South Walls. This explains the strenuous efforts made by the family during several generations to acquire an undisputed title to Melsetter, which was in Walls, and near one of the main ferries to Caithness. Snelsetter was, as compared with Melsetter, of a more exposed and generally less desirable situation. It was, however, retained by the Moodies as a second residence for years after their acquisition of Melsetter.

"There was recently, and no doubt still is, in existence a document which states the exact connection between the Moodies of Melsetter and the family of Gilbert Mudie of Caldwell. This was a contemporary letter which mentioned that one of the Moodies of Melsetter was claiming certain property, as legal representative of William, Bishop of Caithness, and which, I believe, stated the relationship on which the claim was based. Most unfortunately, trace of this interesting and, from the family point of view, important document has, I trust only for the moment, been lost.

"It is, therefore, matter of conjecture whether Gilbert Moodie himself, or any Mudie of his generation, acquired any lands in Orkney; and, consequently, whether Magister Willielmus Mudie, who, as appears from 'Peterkin's Rentals of Orkney,' possessed lands in Hoy and in the neighbouring island of Græmsay in 1503, represents the first or, as I suspect, only the second generation of Orkney Moodies. Mr. William was parson of Hoy, and as the two benefices were at that date conjoined, that fact implies that he was also Rector of Walls. He may have been the lyart representative of that William Mudie who, as

above-mentioned, acted as procurator for the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Caithness in 1460, more especially as the connection of the latter with the diocese of Caithness seems to cease after that date. In any case we may take it that he was a near relation of Bishop William and owed his preferment to that prelate's good offices with the Church in Orkney, or perhaps with the Sinclair family, at that date Earls of Orkney as well as of Caithness.

"However, as the next generation reveals two Orkney Moodies of native growth, it is certain that the priest of Hoy was not the sole representative of the Moodies in Orkney in his day.

"The second or, as I think more probable, the third generation of Orkney Moodies, is represented by another William Mudie, who, in various years after 1542, and perhaps before that date, practised as a lawyer at Perth, Dunblane, and elsewhere. He is described as 'Clerk (clericus) of the dioeese of Orkney,' and 'Master of Arts,' and on one occasion, at Kinloss, he attests a charter in favour of the 'Mac'Intosh' of that day, along with Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney. He appears to have been a rolling stone, but it is impossible to imagine a lawyer who does not gather something, and Mr William may have been the founder of the Mudies of Muir, in Perthshire, a family who claimed an Orcadian connection.

"A more important Moodie of this generation is, however, a second Gilbert,[1] who, at some unknown date prior to 20th Jan. 1544, married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Halcro of Halcro, the head of an Orkney family of old standing, and at that date of large possessions. Halcro[2] was in South Ronaldshay, the nearest of the Orkney Islands to Stroma and the eastern parts of Caithness in general, and Gilbert was, I have little doubt, the head of the family in his generation both in Orkney and Caithness. I have as little doubt that he and his spouse, Elizabeth Halcro, were the parents of that William Mudie of Breckness, 'Chalmerlane in Orknay to Oure Soverane Lady,' to wit, Queen Mary, from whom and from whose spouse, Catherine Sinclair, the descent of the Moodies of Melsetter can be traced without the aid of conjecture."

The genealogy of the Melsetter family before the middle of the sixteenth century was, therefore, probably as follows :—

[1] Reg. Mag. Sig.

[2] The Moodies of Melsetter had lands in South Ronaldshay, at no great distance from Halcro, probably obtained through this marriage.

I. MOODIE OF MELSETTER.

I. [—] MUDIE of CALDWELL, in the parish of Beith, Ayrshire, a cadet of the family of Mudie of that ilk (*i.e.*, Pitmudie), Forfarshire, a property probably acquired by inheritance from the family of Caldwell of that ilk. The inference[1] is that his wife was a daughter of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, in Ayrshire. He had issue :—

I. Gilbert Mudie of Caldwell.

II. William Mudie, Bishop of Caithness, 1449. In 1455 he granted various lands to his brother, and on 5th July 1469 he endowed an altar in the Monastery of St. Anthony at Leith.

II. GILBERT MUDIE of CALDWELL aforesaid. In 1455 he had a grant from his brother, the Bishop of Caithness, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, and "for the defence of his churches and churchland, both in Caithness and Suthirland," of the lands of Dorrarie in the parish of Thurso, Atterwell in the parish of Bower, 9 pennylands in the lordship of Wick, and 20 shillinglands in the island of Stroma, all in Caithness, together with the Castles of Scrabster in Caithness and Skibo in Sutherland, and the lands surrounding the same, for himself and his two legal heirs, which grant was confirmed by King James III. in 1478. He was with his brother one of the benefactors of St Anthony's Monastery at Leith.[2] He married Agnes Crownar, and was, I suspect, father of—

I. [*Gilbert ?*] Mudie, his heir.

[II. William Mudie, Rector of Hoy and Walls. He appears as "Magister Willielmus Mudie" in Peterkin's "Rentals of Orkney," and possessed lands in Hoy and in the neighbouring island of Græmsay in 1503].

III. [*Gilbert ?*] MUDIE of DORRARIE, &c., aforesaid, heir to his father in the Caithness and Sutherland lands, was probably father of—

I. Gilbert Mudie, of whom presently.

[1] While the names James, William, John, Henry (or Harie), and Thomas are more or less common to the Mudies all over, the name Gilbert is, with the single exception of Gilbert Mudie of Caldwell, brother of William, Bishop of Caithness, and of one in Ayr in 1503, only to be found in Orkney. I have noted perhaps some seven or eight hundred Mudies in Forfarshire, Fifeshire, Perthshire, and elsewhere in Scotland without coming across it. The inference to a logical mind is that it came into the particular branch of the family that used it from the female side.

[2] See a list of the principal benefactors of the Monastery for whom masses were to be offered, in "Historical Notices of St Anthony's Monastery, Leith," &c., by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., London. Printed for the Grampian Club, 1877, pp. 26, 27. The author, however, is evidently unaware of the existence of the Mudie Charter of Endowment.

MELSETTER HOUSE, ORKNEY.

[II. William Mudie, M.A., of the diocese of Orkney, who is found practising as a Notary Public in Perth and Dunblane from 1534 to 1547. It is thought that he may have been the ancestor of the Mudies of Muir, co. Perth.]

IV. Gilbert Mudie, probably son and heir of the preceding, and grandson and heir of the first Gilbert Mudie, would, if such, be the last to enjoy the lands granted to the latter by the Bishop. He married, before 20th Jany. 1544, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Halcro of that ilk in Orkney, and was doubtless father of—

I. William Mudie of Breckness and Melsetter.

II. Gilbert Mudie, who is named as a brother of William Mudie of Breckness.[1]

III. Thomas Mudie, named as a brother of William Mudie of Breckness, 22nd October 1564, and again 1st August 1565.

IV. A daughter.

V. William Mudie of Breckness, near Stromness, in the Mainland of Orkney, and of Snelsetter Castle[2] and Melsetter,[3] in Walls, Chamberlain of Orkney under Queen Mary, probably eldest son and heir of the preceding, with whom the pedigree ceases to be conjectural, and the descent of the Melsetter family can be traced in a clear and unbroken line. On the 3rd March 1563, William Mudie granted a charter to his eldest son, Adam Mudie, of his sundry lands in Walls, including Melsetter, and that conveyance was confirmed by a charter of Mary Queen of Scots in favour of the said Adam, March 10, 1564. The next mention of him occurs in two entries in the Registers of the Privy

[1] Captain James Moodie of Melsetter, writing to his uncle, the Commodore, says :—"William Moodie, in anno 1563, entailed his estates upon his son, Adam, and his airs, to return to Gilbert Moodie, Brother German to the said William, which failing, to his nearest airs male bearing the surname and arms of Moodie."

[2] Snelsetter is about 4 miles from Melsetter, and was a very ancient fortification, the original Castle being on a detached rock in the sea. "Snelsetter, the old manor house of the Moodie family, is probably 'the place of strength' said to have been built by Earl Robert in Walls."—Tudor's "Orkneys and Shetlands," p. 329.

[3] Melsetter, which afterwards became the designation of the family, "lies at the head of the bay, and is surrounded by the most beautiful gardens in the Orkneys, and, embowered as it is in trees, one can hardly realize it is situated in the storm-swept Orcades. In 1745, the house was twice burnt down by parties of Jacobites from Caithness."—*Ibid.* Hossack gives particulars *re* the looting of Melsetter in 1746, from which it appears that M'Kenzie of Ardloch was specially detailed for the business by Prince Charles on the representation of Fea of Clestrane, a Jacobite Orcadian laird. Benjamin Moodie, as appears in another part of the book, writes to headquarters after Culloden telling them that Robert Strange (afterwards Sir Robert) could give information regarding Fea's Jacobite intrigues. According to Mr J. G. Moodie Heddle, the house was also sacked in 1714. The above-mentioned James Fea of Clestrane was the capturer of Gow, the pirate, in 1725. Tudor, appendix Q, p. 627, gives an amusing correspondence between him and Miss Betty or Elizabeth Moodie, then residing in Edinburgh, both belonging to Orkney. Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle remarks that "Miss" was hardly in use at that date in Scotland, and suspects that some transcriber has misread the contraction of "Mistress," and that this Mrs Elizabeth Moodie is none other than Elizabeth, daughter of Harie Moodie of Elsetter, who married George Richan.

Council, viz.:—"Apud Edinburgh, 22 Oct. 1564.—The quhilk day, Maister William Mudy, Chalmerlane to our Soverane Lady in Orknay, is becum actit and obleist that the schip taken and intromettit with be Thomas Mudy, his bruther, as ane pyrat, sal be furtheumand to all parties clamand interesse thairto, as accordis of law." And again:—"Apud Edinburgh, 1 Aug. 1565.—The quhilk day, as Maister William Mudy, Chalmerlane of Orknay, become actit and obleist in the bukis of Secreit Counsall that the schip intromettit with be Thomas Mudy, his bruther, as a pyrat, sal be furtheumand to all parties clamand interesse thairto, as accordis of the law. . . . Sen the quhilk time na party has clamit the said schip, but onlie ane John Davidsoun, quha, for a certain soum of money payit to him be Walter Bertoun, in Brynt Iland, hes sauld and transferrit the said schip, with all hir gar, grayth, victualis, and furnessing to the said Walter; and Robert, Commendatare of Halierudhous, has obtenit the said Walter's rycht and interes of the same schip, and therefore hes of new become actit and obleist in the said bukis of Secreit Counsall that the said schip being deliverit to him, schö, with hir grayth and furnissing, in the same estait as schö sal be restorit and deliverit, or the avale of hir according as schö sal be apprysit, sal be furtheumand to ony parties justlie havand interesse to hir, as appertenis of the law." He was appointed Rector of South Ronaldshay and Burray November 1570, "having the dewytie of the common Kirk there"; was transferred to Hoy and Græmsay before 1574, and to Walls and Flotta between 1580 and 1585.[1] Bishop Graham says this William, who was

[1] Hew Scott's "Fasti." Hossack (pp. 226, 227) writes:—"Succeeding Malcolm Halero (of that ilk) in the Provestrie of Orkney came William Mudy, who held office for about three years, when, in 1574, he was succeeded by Alexander Dick. In the days when ecclesiastical preferment was a matter of presentation, the previous character of the presentee was sometimes left out of account; but it seems somewhat remarkable that the dignitary next in rank to the bishop should have against his name such an indictment as Provost Dick had. On the 9th December 1561 he found bail to appear on 15th April following 'for convocatioune and gaddering of our Soverane ladies legis to the nomer of iiijxx. (80) personnes in Sept. last, and serchit and socht Henry Sinclair of Stove and Mr William Mudy for their slauchter.'" And, farther on (p. 288), he mentions that the last Subdean of Orkney under Romish rule was William Mudie. Now for a word or two on these points. The Subdean of Orkney was *ex officio* Rector of Hoy, or rather, I think, the latter was *ex officio* Subdean of Orkney. It would seem clear, therefore, that this William Mudie, last Subdean in Roman times, was a member of the Breckness-Melsetter family, but there is nothing to show whether or not he was identical with William of Breckness who succeeded Malcolm Halero in the Provestrie. This Malcolm Halero of Halero was the eldest brother of the Elizabeth Halero who married Gilbert Mudie. He was rector of South Ronaldshay, to which benefice the Provestrie of Orkney was linked, just as the subdeanery was attached to the Rectorship of Walls. The Subdean may have been a third William Mudie, or possibly our friend William Mudie, N.P. and Master of Arts, of Perth, Dunblane, etc. The M.A. degree was never taken in those days except with a view to the Church when opportunity opened. Besides, this William Mudie was evidently on terms of intimacy with Bishop Reid, which accounts for his presence with him at such an out-of-the-way place (for an Orcadian) as Kinloss, Reid having been Abbot of Kinloss, and Reid, too, would be the Bishop able to control the last Roman appointment to the Rectorship of Walls and Subdeanery of Orkney. I suppose the friction between Mudie and Dick in 1561 would be over the succession to the Provostrie. The Haleros in those days had established the same almost hereditary right to the Rectorship of South Ronaldshay as the Mudies had to that of Walls; and it may be that, on Malcolm Halero's demise, there being no Halero churchman available, the family used their influence in favour of Mudie, a relation or connection.

Rector of Walls, took a gift of the patronage from Queen Mary. Tudor tell us that he was presented to the parishes of Walls and Flotta about 1585, and that he "sett the parsonage teindis in long takis to Adam Mudie, his son, with the consent of the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter."[1] This tack or lease, which was for three lives and for three nineteen years thereafter, is dated 8th November 1589. The above conveyance by William Mudie to his eldest son, dated within ninety-three years of the annexation of the Orkneys to Scotland, did not contain all his lands in Walls; a much greater number are named in a Charter of Confirmation and Novodamus of James VI., dated 10th August 1591, which sets forth that the said William Mudie and his ancestors had been ancient and native (Udal) possessors of the lands therein written (including Melsetter) "from time immemorial," and which gives and confirms, &c., to him and Catherine Sinclair, his wife, certain lands, including those of Melsetter, Snelsetter, and others. Upon this charter and a precept by William Mudie for infefting Adam, his son, both of them were infeft, 20th November 1595. On 4th May 1593,[2] the Earl of Orkney had granted a charter to the said Adam Mudie of the 1½d lands in Osmondwall, sometime called Mistress Margaret Sinclair's lands, &c.; and on the 8th May following a contract was executed between Patrick, Earl of Orkney, and the said William Mudie, whereby the latter sold to the Earl his 8d land of Dun-rhea or Downreay, in Caithness, with the Mill Suchen and sequels thereof, and the Earl, on the other hand, bound himself to pay to the said William Mudie £1000 Scots, and to infeft him in an annual rent of £100 Scots, payable yearly[3] out of the Earl's lands of Lopness, in Sanday; lands of Rysa; Garson, in Walls; town of Brims there, and the 1½d lands of Osmondwall, with power to him, his heirs and assignees, to detain the said annual rent in their own hands out of the first and readiest of the maills and duties of these lands, the said Earl having several years previously granted him tack of these lands in virtue of which they were then in his possession. The Earl, on the following day, 9th May, executed a charter in the terms of this contract in favour of William Mudie, who was infeft

[1] Some time after the abolishment of Episcopacy in 1638, the city of Edinburgh got some sort of a grant of the Orkney Bishopric Revenues, or part of them. In regard to this grant, and in the time of James Moodie of Melsetter, Bishop Graham is examined regarding these revenues on behalf of the Town Council of Edinburgh. He then states (see Peterkin's "Orkney Rentals"), in regard to the Walls teinds, that "James Mudie of Melsetter alleges a grant or tack from his *gutcher*, William Mudie."

[2] In October 1572, William Mudie of Breckness, along with other Orkney proprietors and officials, signs a document addressed to the Privy Council exonerating Patrick, Master of Orkney, in regard to some complaints made against him.

[3] This is the so-called exchanging of Melsetter and Snelsetter, which became a tradition merely owing to Adam Moodie being afterwards forcibly dispossessed of Snelsetter by the Earl, who, then meditating rebellion, proceeded to fortify it. Mr J. G. Moodie Heddle remarks:—"This has led to the error as to the lands of Snelsetter and Melsetter being exchanged. I have papers undoubtedly showing the facts, as well as an account of it drawn up by James Moodie, junr., nephew of the Commodore. The mistake arose from the Earl having afterwards seized the Castle of Snelsetter during the absence of the then owner, Adam Mudie, in Edinburgh."

on 7th April 1594. By his wife, Catherine Sinclair, he had, with other issue, a son :—

I. Adam Mudie, Younger of Melsetter, his heir.

In Tudor[1] we find the following passage :—"On the presentation of the complaint of the inhabitants of Orkney and Shetland in 1573, against the oppression of the Lord Robert Stewart, a commission was issued under the Royal Signet by Morton, the Regent, to William Mudie of Breckness (who had been Chamberlain of Orkney under Queen Mary) and William Henderson, 'Dingwall-Pursuivant,' to proceed to Shetland and enquire on the spot the truth of the said complaint, which they did, Feb. 1576-7," and, on 24th April following, "Maister William Mudy of Brekness and William Hendirson, indwellaris in Orknay," appear at Holyrood House and produce the complaints of Shetland. William Mudie died between the 20th November 1595 and 30th June 1597.

VI. Adam Mudie of Breckness, Snelsetter Castle, and Melsetter aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding. He was Rector of Walls and Flotta, being presented to the parsonage by King James VI., 9th August 1577 ; was transferred to Sandwick, in Shetland, prior to 1580; and, in 1593, was again Rector of Walls and Flotta, "having 'the haill common Kirk of Walls, quhairunto he is newlie providit,' as stipend. He was charged to appear before the Presbytery of Edinburgh, 6th December 1597, at the instance of Mr Robert Pont and others, Commissioners of the General Assembly, for trial of the minister of Orkney, but continued to 1601."[2] As already stated, he had a charter from his father of Melsetter and sundry other lands in Walls, 3rd March 1563, which conveyance was confirmed in his favour by Queen Mary, 10th March of the following year; and on the 4th May 1593 he had a grant of the 1½d lands in Osmondwall, sometime called Mistress Margaret Sinclair's lands, from the Earl of Orkney. He succeeded his father after 20th November 1595 and before 30th June 1597,[3] when

[1] p. 111.

[2] Hew Scott's "Fasti," iii., pt. 1, p. 404.

[3] 30th June 1597.—His Majesty, for better obedience, peace and quietness in the country, and redressing of skaiths by the landlords and landed men of Orkney and Zetland, and those for whom they are answerable, ordains letters to be directed charging the following persons to find sufficient caution in the sums underwritten that they and those for whom they are answerable shall keep good rule and shall be answerable to his highness and justice : Patrick, Earl of Orkney, in £20,000 ; Johne, Master of Orkney, in 10,000 merks ; Michell Balfour of Monquhany, Laurence Bruce of Cultmalindies, Sir Patrick Bellenden of Evie, Hew Sinclar of Brugh, and Malcolme Grott of Tankerness, each in 5000 merks ; Arthure Sinclar of Hous(bie ?), Edward Sinclar of Ethie (Edlay), Thomas Knightissoun of Brassey, Mr Thomas Pitcairn of ———, Thomas Swintoun of Ranebister, Thomas Bellenden of Stennis, Henry Halcro of that ilk, and William Sinclair of Ustness, in 2000 merks each ; Malcolme Sinclar of Quendell, Andro Umphray of Berry, Adam Mudye of Breknes, James Stewart of Græmsay, Robert Monteith of Eglissey, and Robert Flett of Howbester (Hobbister, in Orphir), in £1000 each ; William Bruce of Soundburgh (Sumburgh), Andro Edmeston of Quhitness, William Gordon of Cairston, Magnus Cromarty of Cara, etc., etc., in 1000 merks each ; James Stewart of Burray, etc., etc., in 500 merks each. The need of all this precaution is emphasised by

he is mentioned as "Adam Mudie of Breckness" in the Privy Council Records He is again mentioned on 28th December the same year, but not after. Adam Mudie married[2] Christian Stewart, probably a sister of James Stewart of Græmsay,[3] and a natural daughter of Robert (Stewart), first Earl of Orkney [S.], and had issue :—

I. Adam Mudie, Younger of Breckness, who, according to a tradition in the family, was drowned in the Pentland Firth on his way to be

the following entry of same year :—23rd December 1597.—Complaint by John Borthuik, Mr Thomas Barclay, Mr Andro Inglis, Alexander Pringle, Walter Tulloch, Thomas Blaik, David Blaik, David Kincaid, David King, John Barclay, David Moncrieff, Robert Mairshell, Andro Logane, Thomas Auchinlek, Andro Martene, Andro Edmeston, William Fermour, Mr John Dishington, Thomas Levingstone of Pantone, and John Bruce, all domestic servants of Patrik, Earl of Orkney ; Laurence Bruce, elder of Cultmalindie, Hew Sinclair of Brugh, Malcolme Sinclair of Quendell, William Sinclair of Sindburgh, James Stewart of Græmsay, Maleolm Grott of Tankerness, Henry Halcro of that ilk, Adam Mudie of Breckness, Magnus Cromarty of Cara, William Gordon of Cairston, Sir James Stewart of Burray, Sir Patrick Bellenden of Evie, Thomas Bellenden his son, Thomas Swintoun, minister of Kirkwall, Robert Blaik, vicar of Evie, etc., etc., as follows :—Michael Balfour of Montquhany, Sir Andro Balfour of Strathure, and Michael Balfour of Garth, alleging that the said complainers troubled and oppressed them in their lands in Orkney, have obtained letters charging them to find caution that they and their men shall be harmless to them, under certain penalties and within a certain time, intending, in ease of their disobedience, to put them to the horn. Now, the complainers have never troubled the said persons, and the said persons, "have na eaus to feir thame, and hes not nor will mak aith thairupoun as they oucht to do," inasmuch as it is provided by Act of Parliament that no letters shall be executed against any of the lieges till first the complainer shall have "maide aith" that he dreads bodily harm from the person complained against (1449, c. 2, ii., p. 35). The proceedings "ar onlie upon malice and envy, purposlie to draw the said complainers out of thair cuntrey, now at this present tyme of harvest, quhen thair presence at hame is maist requisite, or utherwayes to gett thame to the horn, that thairupoun they may seik sum advantage of the said complenaris." Moreover, further to trouble the complainers, the defenders "have causit charge thame be severall copyis to find caution to every ane of them severalie, albeit the saidis letters be raised in all thair names conjunctlie, mynding thairby to draw the saidis complenaris three several tymes furth of thair cuntrey, and thairby to putt thame to extraordinair trouble and fasherie." Also they cannot be held to find caution to the said Michael, because he is at the horn for the treasonable coining and outputting of false money. Yet, further, the sums wherewith they are charged "ar swa extraordinair and grite that thay can gett nane to be cautioners for thame under sa grite sowmes : the lyke quhairof ar not usuallie grantit aganis personis of thair rank and estate, ane grite noumer of thame being houshald servandis to the said Erll, haveing nouthir lands, rentis, nor heritage, nor na uther moyanne quhairupoun to leve, bot thair simple serviee, and not responsaill nor valiant the thrid parte of the sowmes imposit upun thame, quhilk is vc. lib. for the meanest of thame." Should the said sums be modified according to their several ranks, and should the said persons "make aith" that they dread bodily harm, the complainers will conform to the direction of the King and his Council ; meantime they pray that the letters of horning may be suspended :—The complainers appearing by James King, their procurator ; but the defenders failing to appear, the Lords do suspend the said letters. Michael Balfour of Montquhanie having also obtained similar letters against Patrik, Earl of Orkney, charging him to find caution in 10,000 merks for the indemnity of the said Michael, his tenants and servants, in the possession of his lands in Orkney, the said Earl, for like reasons, suits suspension of the said letters. The complainer appearing by the same procurator, but defender failing to appear, the Lords do suspend the said letters.

[2] In the declaratian drawn up for Margaret Moodie in 1714, Adam's wife is said to have been Catherine, daughter of George Sinclair of Dunbeath, and granddaughter of William, Earl of Caithness. This, however, appears to be a mistake unless Christian Stewart, who was undoubtedly the mother of Francis, his son and heir, and who survived him, was his second wife.

[3] Francis, his son and heir, is constantly associated and acting with the Stewards of Græmsay, and appears to have possessed some interest in that property ; and, as will be noted later, he married a daughter of the above-named James.

married to a daughter of Mackay of Far, who at this date must have been Hugh Mackay, father of Donald, first Lord Reay [S.][1]

II. Francis Mudie, Younger of Breckness, his heir.

III. Robert Mudie appears as the brother of Francis Mudie of Breckness in various complaints before the Privy Council, 12th April 1610, 6th September 1610, and 28th November 1610. It is possible that he was the Robert Mudie, a tenant of Lord Forbes in Latheron parish, Caithness, who, according to a complaint before the Privy Council of the 26th May 1614, had, by Lord Forbes' order, gone with other tenants to the lands of Berriedale, belonging to Lord Sinclair of Berriedale, and attacked one Robert Keyth, his servant.

Some time after the beginning of 1598,[2] being then absent in Edinburgh, he

[1] The lady is stated to have written a poem on this melancholy occasion, which was preserved for many years by the two families.—Information taken from the papers of the late J. W. Dunbar Moodie.

[2] Capt. James Moodie, 6th of Melsetter, writing to his uncle, says:—"But for your better information, and that you may take advice about it, heir follows the true state of the matter. In anno 1593, there past a contract twixt Patrick, Earle of Orkney, and Mr William Moodie of Breckness, whereby the said Mr William Moodie seils and annailzies to and in favour of the said Earle his 8 pennyland of Downray, with the miln suken and sequels tyrof, and obliges himself Instantly to Infeft the said Earle yrin in due form; for which cause the said Erle binds and obliges himself, his aires and assignees, to content and pay to the said Mr William, his aires or assignees, all and haill the sum of 1000lb. Scots; and, for theyre security, did Instantly grant ane Infeftment of @ (annual) rent (with Chartour and Seasine following yrupon, all deuly expeded) of ane 100lb. Scots money yearly, to be uplifted furth of the said Earle his Lands of Loapness in Sanday, Lands of Ryssay in Walls, toune of Brims yr, and 3 halfpennie Lands in Osmundwall, with power to the said Mr William and his forsaids to detain the said 100lbs. in theyre own lands out of the first and readiest of the mails and dewties of these Lands, and discharging his Chamberlain and Baillies to molest the said Mr William or his forsaids in the possession of the said @ rent. It is here to be noted that the said Earle had sett* the sd Lands several years before to the said Mr William, who, by virtue of that tack and Infeftment of @ rent, did possess the said Lands during his life; but, dying some few years yrafter, and leaving his sone very young, the Earle, amongst other his cruell oppressions, did by force dispossess Adam Moodie of all except the lands of Brims and 3 halfpennie lands in Osmundwall, which did not extend to the half of the @ rent. I cannot condescend upon the year he was dispossessed, only it was about 1612. Adam soon raised pursuit against the Earle, who, at that time having turned ane open and declared Rebell, used all manner of oppression both against his Vassals and Strangers, and, amongst the rest, put a garrison into Snelsetter and turned Adam his wife and familie to the doore, himself (Adam) being at Edinr. at the time; but, before he did anything in the business, he dyed and left his Sone, Francis, to pursue the E., which he did so effectually that he was the onely person most active in reducing and apprehending him and bringing him to deserved punishment. Francis was never infeft in his estate, nor in that @ rent, and so could not doe anything in it. His sone, James, succeeding, did serve himself aire to Adam, who died last vest and seized in that annual rent, and pursued with a great deal of vigour, and brought it the length of a poynding of the ground, but the Earle of Morton, having the wodsett of the Earldom of Orkney from the King, did oppose mightily, and you may thinke behooved to be too powerful for your Father. However, if the unfortunate difference betwixt him and his Sone had not happened at that time, he had certainly effectuate the business, but that, you know, took off his edge, and ever after made him careless, and in this posture it still remains. All the defence ever made by Loapness and the Earle of Morton was that the Earle of Orkney, being forfaulted, this deed behoved to fall in consequence. But the truth is that the Earle was never forfeited, for King James 6 tooke a right to a private debt resting by the Earle to ane Sir John

* Leased. But the lease must have been by Earl Robert, as Earl Patrick only succeeded in 1592.

was violently dispossessed by the Earl of Orkney of Snelsetter Castle and of most of the lands obtained by the contract of 8th May 1593, some of which were adjacent to Melsetter, though he continued to hold the lands of Brims and Osmondwall. Adam Mudie was dead by September 1603, when his son is accused of interfering with the execution of letters of inhibition on the parsonage and vicarage teinds of Walls.[1] His wife survived him, and was living 11th July 1611, when she appeared with her son, Francis Mudie of Breckness, before the Privy Council in connection with a dispute with the Earl of Orkney.[2]

VII. Francis Mudie of Breckness, Snelsetter Castle, and Melsetter aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, whom he succeeded before September 1603, for, on the 20th July 1609, there is a complaint before the Privy Council, by Mr Zacharie Pount,[3] minister at Boar [Bower] in Caithness, and George Olipher in ———, as follows:—"In September 1603, while Olipher, at the said Minister's instance, was executing letters of inhibition on the parsonage and vicarage teinds of Walls, in Orkney, of which he is titular, Francis Mudie of Breckness assaulted Olipher, and with a great baton gave him 'mony bauch and bla straikis'; and, in October 1603, when the said Mr Zacharie was in a boatman's house in the Brumis [Brims] of Walls, ready to cross the ferry to Caithness, Mudie first upbraided him, and then wounded him in the head with a drawn sword. Mr Zacharie and defender both appearing, the Lords assoilzie Mudie on his own oath denying the libel." Francis Mudie appears, from the

Arnotte, and upon that right seized the Earl's Estate; but, though he had been forfeited, yet that deed being done so long before, and being a very advantageous bargaine for the E., and Mr William and his successors having still to this day retained the possession of a part, surely the principal summe and unpayed @ rents will be a debt affecting the Earl's estate, in whose ever hands it be. As I said before, the E. did by open force dispossess Adame Moodie of the Lands of Loapness and Ryssay, but allowed him still to possess the lands of Brims and three halfpennie land in Osmondwall; but all these, according to the prices as they are fixed and restricted in the contract, does amount to 49lb. Scots yearly, so that there must be a great deal of @ rents resting, which, with the prinll. summ, will amount to a large summe. These lands of Dounreay, which the Earle gott, were by him disponed to the Laird of Murkle, who married his daughter, and in that familie they still continue, and as Murkle, now Earl of Caithness, lately told me, are worth 800 merks yearly, as good rent as within that shyre," &c. There are some errors in the above. Adam Moodie was certainly not "very young" at the time of his father's death. It was also incorrect that Francis Moodie was never infeft in the family estates generally; and it was a daughter of Earl Robert who married Sinclair of Murkle.

[1] See a fuller account of this dispute under Francis. Adam himself was Rector of Walls, and no dispute of this nature could therefore have arisen while he was alive.

[2] George Mudie, reader of St Magnus Cathedral and vicar of St Ola in 1626, is sometimes given as a son of Adam. He was master of the Grammar School, and, from 1639 onwards, minister of the second charge in the Cathedral. It is not at all clear, however, that he was of the Melsetter family. There was a Moodie Sheriff Clerk or Commissary Clerk at Kirkwall early in the seventeenth century, whose father is given as Andrew Moodie, Sheriff Clerk at Kinross. They appear to have had no connection with the Orkney Moodies proper, and this George and some of the other Moodies about Kirkwall possibly belonged to this connection. Hossack says that George graduated at St Andrews in 1612.

[3] Mr Zachary Pont was a son-in-law of John Knox, having married the reformer's second daughter, Margaret.

Privy Council Records, to have been constantly engaged in disputes with Patrick (Stewart), second Earl of Orkney, doubtless in consequence of the Earl having seized many of the Mudie lands as mentioned above. The first entry is on the 12th April 1610, when there is a complaint by "Robert Mudie and Francis Mudie of Braikness, his brother and Master:—That, on 25 July last, David King, baillie to Patrick, Earl of Orknay, of Hoy and Walls, came to the said Francis's lands of Oysmoundwall,[1] and with a great baton assaulted the said Robert and left him for dead. Afterwards they cut, with drawn swords and knives, the tails of thirteen of the said Francis's horses and mares, drove them among the corns, and with great dogs worried twenty-four sheep belonging to complainers. Farther, the defender daily compels the said Francis's tenants to serve him by sea and land at his pleasure. Pursuers appearing personally, defender is to be denounced for not appearing." Although the Mudies won their case before the Privy Council in Edinburgh, the Earl's friends were evidently too strong for them in Orkney, for, on the 6th September the same year, Francis Mudie of Breckness is mentioned among those at this date in Edinburgh to lay complaints against Earl Patrick, and who, as they are afraid to return home on account of the power which the Earl's officers and servants still possess (the Earl himself being at the time warded in Edinburgh), are given the special protection of the Privy Council for themselves and their wives and bairns. The others include Laurence Bruce of Cultmalundy, James Stewart of Græmsay, Laurence Sinclair of Brugh, Andrew Bruce of Sandwick, William Bruce of Sumbister, Robert Menteith of Egilshay, William Bellenden of Gairsay, William Sinclair of Quendail, Katherine Wilson (relict of Sir Patrick Bellenden), Adam Bellenden, Edward Sinclair of Flottay, James Fea of Clestrane, William Irving of Sebay, and half a dozen others. Armed with this special protection, Mudie and his friends hasten back to Orkney, and, on the 25th September, "Hary Stewart, Younger of Græmsay; Patrick Stewart, his brother; Adam Bellenden, son of the late Sir Patrick Bellenden of Stennis; Gilbert Bellenden, son and heir apparent of William Bellenden of Gairsay; Robert Bellenden, their cousin; Oliver Sinclair, brother of William Sinclair, servitor to the said Adam Bellenden; William Ahanna, in Kirkwall; Patrick Sklaitter, his son-in-law there; Francis Mudie of Breckness, Robert Mudie, his brother; and Andrew Murray, all armed with swords, daggers and gauntlets, and with hagbuts and pistollets," are alleged to

[1] Osmondwall Head was dyked off and kept for pastures of horses by the Mudies in connection with Snelsetter. Still there were lying within this dyke lands which were perhaps earldom, and which were latterly possessed by the Crown and sold by them in 1866, as also were the lands of Aith, Aithsdale, Manclett, &c., notwithstanding that there is record of the latter having been got by Wm. Moodie by excambion, and afterwards of others of the Moodies being infeft therein on apparently genuine deeds. David King lived at Warbuster, in Hoy (King's House), and was father of Lord Eythin I found a sixpence of Queen Elizabeth near his house.—*Ex. inform.* J. G. Moodie Heddle of Melsetter.

have most fiercely set on Alexander Leggat, servitor to Patrick, Earl of Orkney, in the town of Kirkwall, "and in the end rascheit ane braid swerd or rapper throw his left syde," leaving him for dead; and, further, that immediately afterwards being charged by the justices of peace established in Orkney to enter in ward till order had been taken with them, they not only disobeyed the charge, but had passed together to the Kirk of Kirkwall, "efter a maist insolent and bragging manner, vaunting of the oppression done by thame," and waiting to see if any person should come and find fault with them on purpose to pursue such for their lives. This is made the subject of a complaint by Sir Thomas Hammiltoun [Hamilton] for the King's interest, and by the said Alexander Leggat, 28th November 1610, and the Advocates appearing for the pursuers, but the defenders failing to appear, after hearing the depositions of certain witnesses, the Lords find the charge of wounding Leggat and disobeying the said justices clearly proved against the said Hary and Patrick Stewart, Bellenden, and Burne, and find also that the first two of the defenders had pistolets upon them at the time, and therefore there is order to charge the said persons to enter in ward in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, within forty days next after the charge, upon pain of rebellion. The Lords, however, assoilzie Mudie, Ahanna, Gauld, Sinclair, and Sklaitter from this complaint because the pursuer has failed in proof against them. Failing in this charge against Mudie, the Earl's friends were not to be done, for, on 4th July 1611, there is a new complaint by Sir Thomas Hamilton for His Majesty's interest, and by Patrick, Earl of Orkney, as informer, which sets out that "almost daily in August, September, and October 1609, Francis Mudie of Brekness went about with a pair of pistolets in Kirkwall and other parts of Orkney. Farther, he 'hes most insolentlie insulted' the said Earl, 'saying that he helpit to put that mansworne traitor, meaning the said Earl, in waird, and that he sould help to forfalt the said Erll, and hoiped to see his airmes riven at the Croce. : . . and thairwithal callit the said Erll ane retrospitane whom God hes speuit furth out of his mouth, with mony ma detestable and uncomelie speitches, not worthy to be spoken of, makand the subject of his speitches the forme of precedour quhilk hes been usit aganis the said Erll be his Majesty's directoun, quhilk is ane verie grite presumptoun in him to tak hald of his Majesteis proceedings to utter his passionat humouris aganis the said Erll, who has not offendit.' Hamilton appearing personally, and the Earl by Mr James King, and the defender being also present, the Lords assoilzie him from all the points of the complaint because the complainers have failed in proving any part thereof." Seven days later, viz., 11th July, there is yet another complaint to the Privy Council, this time by John Broun, Messenger in Orkney, that in May last, while he was executing in the house of Johnne McKenzie, in the town of Kirkwall, letters of inhibition raised by Patrick, Earl of Orkney, against Francis Mudie

of Breckness, and Christian Stewart, his mother, the said Francis, after calling the said Earl "oftymes a mensworne tratour," and the said complainer himself "ane deboshet lowne," struck complainer with his "faulslet neve upon the face, and tuke him by the beard and ruggit furth a grite pairt thereof," after which he pursued complainer for his life with a dagger, and would have slain him if complainer had not held him by the hand in which the dagger was, whereupon he pulled out the complainer's own whinger (hanger) for his slaughter. A very different version of the affair is, however, given in a counter complaint of the same date by Mudie and Andrew Murray, his servant, for they allege that on the 4th May last, while they were repairing from the town of Kirkwall to the said Mudie's house in Melsetter, James Craigie, captain of the Castle of Kirkwall, accompanied by Johnne Broun, messenger; James Small, Patrick Halcro, David Kennedy, John Gauld, Alexander Linkis, Alexander Dumbar, William Kirkwood, William Hendirsoun, &c., &c. (some half dozen others), all tenants of the Earl of Orkney, in the said town, with most of the inhabitants thereof, all armed with certain weapons, followed the complainers furth of the said burgh, when the said captain, with a baton in his hand, pretending that the said Francis had uttered some "undewtifull speitches againis the said Erll," commanded his said followers to lay hold on the complainers. They accordingly apprehended Mudie and carried him captive to the Castle of Kirkwall, where he was detained in strait prison as if he had been a notable malefactor. Charge had been given to the said Johnne Brown, John Swerd, and Robert Knox to answer. The parties appear, but both complaints are dismissed for want of proof. There is no further record of any disputes with the Earl, who was, some two years later, condemned for high treason, and beheaded at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, 6th February 1614. But Francis Mudie is again on the warpath in September 1618, as a complaint before the Privy Council of the 12th May 1619 shows that he, along with Harry and Patrick Stewart, sons of James Stewart of Græmsay, and many others, to the number of eighty, were acting in favour of Robert Menteith[1] of Egilshay, who had a dispute with William Colvill of Midhous. The result is that Robert Menteith is fined £100 for carrying forbidden weapons; and, besides, both he and Colvill have to find caution in £1000 to keep the peace, and in 500 merks each not to carry hagbuts, &c. John and James Colville, pursuer's brothers, have to find caution in 500 merks each to keep the peace. Mudie gets off as usual, although it is alleged that "on 3 September last the said Francis Mudy, in a verrie swaggering and unseemlie maner, come to the hie street of Kirkwall, drew his sword thereupon, and, in presence of the haill people, with mony horribill aith, avowit that upon the morne he sould hang the said Williame

[1] James Stewart of Græmsay's wife was Helen Menteith, a sister of Robert Menteith of Egilshay, consequently the young Stewarts and Francis Mudie were supporting a kinsman.

Colville at his awn house end."[1] On 12th November 1622, Francis Mudie executed a charter in favour of William Sandison of Ayre of his five merk land called Garson, &c.; and, on the 18th July 1630, he, as "Francis Mudie of Breckness, son of somewhile Adame Mudie, sometime of Breckness," was finally infeft in the lands of Melsetter by George Graham, Bishop of Orkney, and is thereafter in the sasines invariably styled "of Melsetter," having previously always been designated as "of Breckness," although he appears in the land Court Book of the Bishopric of Orkney as Francis Mudie of Breckness "for Melsetter," or "for his lands of Melsetter," as early as January 1619.[2] In that book he is also mentioned, under date 1632, as Francis Mudie of Melsetter, heir to his goodsire (grandfather), Mr William Mudie of Breckness. The lands of Melsetter appear to have been held partly by the Crown and partly by the Church. The Crown's portion had been in possession of the Moodies for several generations, though their possession even of that seems to have been a little insecure owing, no doubt, to conflicting or overlapping grants to Robert Stewart or others.[3] It was the Church's portion, which the family had long been trying to obtain possession of, that Francis now finally secured from Bishop Graham. Probably the attraction was that it lay just opposite Caithness, and near one of the two ferries thereto, across the Pentland Firth. The next mention of him is on the 25th January 1634, when he executed a disposition in favour of his son, James, of all and whole his lands, &c., and gave bond of relief to James, his said eldest son and heir, who, as cautioner with him, had signed a bond to Bishop Graham for £1000 Scots. He somehow lost his estate of Breckness to this same Bishop Graham.[4]

[1] There are two amusing entries in the Registers of the Privy Council under 8th and 13th Feby. 1627. One Thomas Lindsay of Craill has stolen a ship in the harbour there and brought her to Kirkwall. Sir J. Buchanan of Scotscraig, Sheriff of Orkney, in pursuance of a commission from the Privy Council, makes a note of the vessel's gear, &c., and puts her into safe keeping. These proceedings are attested by Francis Mudie of Breckness amongst others, and Buchanan sent in the report so attested to the Privy Council on 8th February. On the 13th, however, he writes to explain that long before he had received the King's Commission in the matter, the said ship had been "apprysit by Francis Mudie of Breknes, ane gentleman of this cuntrey, for certain sowmes owing him by Thomas Lindsay." What a nice little dilemma, and how the Council must have grinned at the explanation as to Francis Mudie's personality! Hossack remarks, p. 131, "Some of Kirkwall's old time ships had rather odd names. In 1631, Francis Mudie of Melsetter paid Thomas Lindsay of Craill 1000 merks for the bark 'Godsend.'"

[2] See the "Court Book of the Bishopric of Orkney," 15th November 1614 to 26th July 1638, in the Register House, Edinburgh.

[3] The Privy Council Register of 11th July 1611 shows that Francis Mudie was in possession of the house of Melsetter and actually living there at that date.

[4] Capt. James Moodie writes to his uncle:—"Trafter, Francis, in anno 1628, grants several bonds upon the lands of Breckness for the behoove of George Graham, then Bishop of Orkney; but the Bishop not being willing to appear, the bonds were in the name of another person." After stating that the reversion of these lands was secured to Marion Crichton, wife of the Bishop, and his son, John Graham, he concludes:—"The truth of the matter is, Francis Moodie was too great a libertine and kept more concubines than was convenient, for which Bishop Graham of Orkney did summon him to appear before him, but he not obeying, the Bishop threatened church censure. Francis, being willing to preserve his pleasure, and well knowing the Bishop, it seems, made an offer of agreement which was pleasing to the Bishop, for the Reverend Prelate, like a good Pastor, willing to bear with infirmities, allowed Francis to continue in the peaceable possession of his sins, in lieu of which the

Francis Mudie married twice—First [? his cousin], Margaret, daughter of James Stewart of Græmsay; and secondly, in 1626, Marion Tulloch, relict of Arthur Sinclair, and had a large family,[1] of whom :—

I. William Mudie, Younger of Melsetter (by first wife), an elder in 1624, *d.s.p.* before July 1631, when his brother, James, appears in a sasine as "eldest lawful son."

II. James Mudie, Younger of Melsetter (by first wife), his heir.

III. Patrick Mudie of Manclet (by first wife) baptized about 1621, 44 years old in 1665. In 1673 he warns out his tenants.

IV. Charles Mudie.[2]

V. Francis Mudie, horse merchant in Orkney, married Margaret Mowat, and had issue[3] :—

1. Patrick Mudie, baptized at Kirkwall, 30th November 1659. Witnesses—Patrick Balfour of Pharay, and Patrick Mudie in Manclett, in Walls.

2. John Mudie, baptized there 15th January 1662, died 2nd May 1670.

Bishop possessed part of his estate. The whole of which was transacted so clandestinely as gives just reason to everybody to blame the Bishop. The truth is, Francis Moodie never received money or good deed either from the Bishop or anybody else for these lands." "Bishop Graham," says Hossack, p. 79, "like every other moneyed man in Orkney at that time, put out his money to usury, and Francis Moodie was a persistent borrower. In the year above mentioned, 1628, Moodie's affairs had got so desperate that his wife, Marion Tulloch, widow of Arthur Sinclair, merchant, gave up to her husband's creditors her life rent of lands in Deerness, St Andrews, Holm, Stenness, and South Ronaldshay, with her house in Kirkwall. The first bond over Breckness, as James Moodie showed, was in 1628, and this did not conclude the money transactions between Moodie and Graham. On 25th January 1634, Francis Moodie of Melsetter borrowed from the Bishop £400 Scots, granting bonds over some part of his remaining property. Regarding this :—James Moodie, Fiar of Breckness, being now (20th April 1636) of 21 years, remembering that in the time of my Minority there were diverse Bonds and Obligations maed by me to Ane Father in God, George, Bischope of Orkney and Zetland, by Francis Moodie, my Father, as Principal, and me as Cautioner, for £400 Scots, of date 25th of January 1634, Revokes the same at Kirkwall. Witnesses—Thomas Mayne, Merchant Burgess of Kirkwall; Abraham Stevenson, indweller there; Thomas Auchinleck, and Francis Auchinleck, his son. This revocation on the part of young Moodie was of no avail, for within a year afterwards Breckness was in possession and occupation of the Bishop. 'George, by the mercie of God, Bischop of Orknay and Zetland, grants discharge to Patrick Stewart of Gyre for arrears of Duties on his Lands of Gyre.' Witnesses at Breckness—David Graham of Gorthie; John Graham, my youngest lawful son; Mr George Graham, Minister of Sandwick and Stromness; and Mr Patrick Graham, Br. German to George Graham of Drynie; and Lawrence Graham, son lawtf. to Laurance Graham of Callandair, my servitor. 2nd July 1637."

[1] J. W. Dunbar Moodie says that he was known as "wanton Francis," from the number of his children.

[2] *Ex inform.* J. G. Moodie Heddle of Melsetter.

[3] The Kirkwall registers only commence in 1657, so that there may, of course, have been elder children.

3. George Mudie, baptized there 22nd February 1665. He was probably the George Mudie, "officer," who married Ann Erskine, and had issue :—

   (1) Francis Mudie, baptized at Kirkwall, 17th Jany. 1706.

   (2) Charles Mudie, baptized there 30th March 1707, married, 30th June 1737, Christian Mowat, and had issue :—

      1. Charles Mudie, baptized at Kirkwall, 23rd Jany. 1753.

   (3) Henrie Mudie, baptized there 9th August 1710.

4. James Mudie, "a young lad, son of Francis Mudie," died 4th October 1675.

5. Janet Mudie, baptized at Kirkwall, 2nd December 1660. Witness—James Mudie.

VI. Helen Mudie (by first wife, eldest daughter), married, before 1621, Patrick Gordon of Cairston, when she was infeft in certain lands by her said husband.[1]

VII. Barbara Mudie, married, before 1622, Patrick Balfour of Gairth, and afterwards of Pharay, a noted Royalist and follower of Montrose, and had issue. They are mentioned in a sasine in 1622, and again in one of 31st October 1654.

Francis Mudie had also at least three natural sons, viz. :—

VIII. Donald Mudie.[2]

IX. William Mudie. In March 1634, Francis Mudie of Melsetter infefts one William Mudie, described as "indweller in Osmondwall" (in Walls), in certain lands pro, in the name of, and on behoof of William Mudie, son natural to the said Francis Mudie of Melsetter. By a later deed, failing heirs of the said natural son, William, these lands are to go to his brother, Robert, and his heirs, whom failing, they are to revert to Francis Mudie of Melsetter, his heirs, assignees, &c., whatsoever.[3] This William Mudie afterwards went to sea.

[1] Register of Sasines for the County of Orkney.

[2] *Ex inform.* J. G. Moodie Heddle of Melsetter.

[3] Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle writes :—"I suspect that the mother of these children was a Mudie, and the William, infeft on behalf of the elder of the two, her father or brother. The sasines show many Mudies in Walls at this early date, most of them, I suspect, illegitimate sprigs." James Mudie, who was in Sanday with his son, Edward, in 1657, is also sometimes said to have been a natural son of this Francis.

X. Robert Mudie, who was named as heir to his brother, William, in the deed mentioned above.

Francis Mudie of Melsetter was living 1st October 1642, when he is named in a sasine of that date, but he was dead before 5th (or 6th) April 1644, when his son and heir, James, is designed as of "Melsetter."

VIII. JAMES MUDIE, fourth Laird of Melsetter, &c., second but eldest surviving son and heir, was baptized in 1615, and is named as an elder in 1634. From the Court Book of the Bishopric of Orkney it appears that on the 12th November 1636, James Mudie, younger of Melsetter, was before the Court on the charge of having "created ane ryot" in the streets of Kirkwall, on which occasion he is said to have "rushed from the barr," and cleared his way out of Court with his "drawn sword." The matter is settled, for the moment at least, by his brother-in-law, Patrick Gordon of Cairston, becoming surety for his entering into ward. He succeeded his father before 5th (or 6th) April 1644, when "James Mudie of Melsetter and spouse, Margaret Ballenden," get sasine of Manclett, in Walls, from James Chalmers, heritable udaller thereof.[1] In 1650-3, he was at Snelsetter Castle, and in 1657 had special service as heir to his grandfather, Adam Mudie, in the lands of Brims and Osmondwall, and was infeft on a precept from Chancery the same year. On the 14th April 1658, this James Mudie gave sasine *propter manibus* to his son, William, in his nine penny land (udal) of Osmondwall and other land, including Melsetter; and William was infeft on the 14th April 1664. James Mudie married first, before 5th April 1644, Margaret, daughter of Adam Bellenden of Stenness; and secondly, before March 1671, Margaret Morrison, relict of Balvaird. He had issue, several children of whom:—

I. William Moodie, Younger of Melsetter, his heir.

II. [———] Moodie, dead before 1674.

III. Henry (Harie) Moodie of Elsetter,[2] at Hilltoun, sometime Stewart Deputy of Orkney. He signs as third son, 166–, and as second son in 1674.[3] He married at Kirkwall, 7th June 1672, Catherine, relict of the late John Murray, of the Pennyland family, and daughter of John Graham of Breckness,[4] and had issue:—

1. Robert Moodie, born about 1673, an elder in 169–.

[1] James Mudie appears to have acquired a large amount of additional land in Walls, especially from udallers. These were usually acquired conjointly with his wife.—*Ex inform.* J. G. F. Moodie Heddle.

[2] Probably Elster, in North Walls.

[3] *Ex inform.* J. G. Moodie Heddle of Melsetter.

[4] See Thomas Brown's "Diary," edited by A. F. Steuart.

2. James Moodie, "a child, lawful son of Harie Mudie," died at Kirkwall, 4th February 1676.

3. Harie Moodie, baptized at Kirkwall, 28th September 1675, died 30th September following.

4. William Moodie, baptized there, 24th September 1676, died 5th November following.

5. Andrew Moodie, baptized there, 15th February 1679, died 18th March following.

6. John Moodie, baptized there, 6th October 1680.

7. Elizabeth Moodie, baptized there, 20th November 1672; married, 1697, George Richan, and had issue of at least one daughter:—

   (1) Esther Richan, married her cousin, Capt. Wm. Richan, R.N., sometime of the Norfolk frigate.

8. Anna Moodie, baptized there, 25th August 1677.

9. Barbara Moodie, baptized there, 29th March 1692.

Harie Mudie died April 1690. William Mudie writes for his brother's funeral to be on 23rd April.[1] His wife, Catherine Graham, who predeceased him, died 19th November 1686.

IV. James Moodie, "the Commodore," afterwards of Melsetter.

V. Francis Moodie is mentioned in a sasine of October 1663 as lawful son of James Moodie of Melsetter. He is again mentioned in 1664 and 1668.

VI. Charles Moodie, living in 1680.[2]

VII. John Moodie (by second wife). In July 1675, James Moodie of Melsetter, appearing for himself and as attorney for his spouse, Margaret Morrison, and his lawful son, John Moodie, infefts the said lawful son, John Moodie, in certain lands. He was possibly father of:—

[1] *Ex. inform.* J. G. Moodie Heddle of Melsetter, who adds:—"I have a note from this Harie Mudie, who is designed of Elsetter (at Hilltoun), in which he acknowledges a receipt of an advance from David Flett of Gruthay, &c., and signs himself 'Yr cosine.' Some of Harie Mudie's papers are signed or dated from Halm, showing, probably, the connection with Græmes there at Græmeshall." See also Thomas Brown's "Diary."

[2] *Ibid.*

1. Lieut Robert Moodie, designed as of Cursiter, who lived at one time at Gentle John's House[1] in North Walls. He married Janet Watt, and had issue:—

   (1) Thomas Moodie, baptized at Walls, 23rd January 1755. Witnesses—Donald Smith and John Moodie.

   (2) Henrietta Moodie,[2] baptized at Walls, 19th December 1758, died at a great age, said to be over 100, unmarried.

   (3) Catherine Moodie,[2] who also died at a great age, unmarried.

   (4) Mary Moodie, married Charles Somerville, of Edinburgh.

Hossack[3] mentions that James Moodie of Melsetter was a member of the Committee of leading men appointed under Cromwell's rule to keep order in Orkney. As the Committee included nearly all the chief proprietors, including the Stewarts of Mains (the Burray family), Brugh, and Græmsay, the appointment does not imply any anti-royal leanings. James Moodie wadset his estates to William Craigie of Gairsay in 1638 for 9000 merks, and died at Snelsetter Castle,[4] 4th July 1681.

IX. William Moodie, fifth Laird of Melsetter, &c., eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born before 1640, and succeeded his father, 4th July 1681. As already stated, he was infeft with the lands of Osmondwall, &c., on the 14th April 1664; and, on the 15th December in the same year, he was further infeft by his father with the lands of Damsay and Grimbuster, in the parish of Firth. He also, about this time, bought a house in Kirkwall from Hew Sinclair of Damsay, but the dealings did not go smoothly, and ended in a violent quarrel, although now it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to discover the bone of contention. It is, therefore, not surprising that "a street brawl arises between William Mudy the younger of Melsetter, George Sinclair of Gyre, and Alexander Douglas the younger of Spynie. Sinclair and Douglas are bound over to keep the peace by Patrick Blair of Little Blair, then sheriff, but Moodie refuses to be bound; and on the Saturday, assembling some eighteen or twenty of his vassals, armed, like Bailie Taylor, with sword and pistols, broke out and ruffled all the day through the streets, intending, no doubt, to make it lively for Master Douglas if he had

[1] Gentle John's House, also called the House of Walls, was a residence of the Moodies in North Walls, usually in the occupation of younger branches of the family. I suspect that Gentle John, or Gentleman John, was the son of James Moodie of Melsetter by his second wife, Margaret Morrison.

[2] Mr J. G. Moodie Heddle says that he remembers these ladies well, and that their father was a cousin of Major James Moodie of Melsetter, but not a full (first) cousin.

[3] p. 415.

[4] Thomas Brown's "Diary." The death is registered at Kirkwall where, of course, the Moodies had a house all through.

caught him. On the Sunday, Moo lie and his men, armed as before, occupy the Cathedral and prevent the entry of Douglas, senior, and family through the South transept door."[1] The Sheriff, Buchanan of Sound, who had himself an unsettled dispute with Melsetter, sided with Sinclair, and Moodie is landed in the tolbooth of Edinburgh. From here he writes to the Earl of Morton :—

"Right Honble.,—Since yr Lordp. has been pleased to take the paines for your Lordsp.' servt. and suppliant in this contraverted business betwixt Sound and me, suffer me to beg at your Lordp.'s hand, since I have not the freedom to enlarge myself to yr Lordp. by speach, that yr Lordp. be pleased to desire Sound to show yr Lordp. Damsay's Bond, at the least the Registered Bond, that yr Lordp. may see the date of it ; as also, if yr Lordp. be pleased, I shall desire Robert Drummond to show you the date of my father's Inhibition, for they are two raised by him against Damsay. The first of these is used, 1661, and the other in 1662. And it is possible Sound has looked to the last on the Register. But I assure yr Lordp. the first Inhibition is farr prior to any pretended Bond granted by Damsay to Sound's authority. So, when yr Lordp. has done and seen both, then I hope yr Lordp. will know who hes the best right betwixt us. For I am confident that yr Lordp., after true Information and Inspection of his Bond and the date of my Father's Inhibition, and, if yr Lordp. please, yr Lordp. shall see the dates of my Father's Infeftments and my own Registered here, that yr Lordp. will not suffer such violent intrution used within yr Lordp.'s Country as Sound has done to me while I am yr Lordp.'s prisoner. If yr Lordp., after inspection of both our papers, finds that he has ane better right nor I have, then let him keep his intruded possession till law decide it, otherwise let me begg yr Lordp. that I may have my land peaceably keeped. I pray yr Lordp. pardon my Importunity in enlarging so far. For at this time I have found such favour at yr Lordp.'s hands that I never deserved nor am worthy of so much. But I wishe I could be yr Lordp.'s servant for it in all future tyme dureing my life Iff it so please yr Lordp. so to accept of me. I am loath to offend any further, but beggs yr Lordp.'s pardon for my boldness, and yr Lordp.'s answer I humbly beg if it be yr Lordp.'s pleasure.

"My Lord,—Your Lordp.'s most humble Servt., W. MUDIE.

"P.S.—I beg at yr Lordp.'s hands that I may enlarge a little. I suppose that yr Lordp. knows that my Servant was brought in Prisoner by Sound yesterday, and I humbly beg at yr Lordp.'s hand I may know upon what accompt. If it be on this ground as Robert Irving shows me, that he was with me at that tyme in the Church, I will give my oath that hee wes not neare me be twenty myles that day. Therefore, I beg that yr Lordp. would take this to consideration, that he may be sett at Liberty. I humbly beg pardon at yr Lordp.'s hands for enlarging so far."

We learn what took place "at that tyme in the Church," and the reason of Mudie's imprisonment, from the following trial :—

"CASE OF WILLIAM MOODIE, FIAR OF MELSETTER, *VS.* SINCLAIR OF GYRE AND DOUGLASES 1664.

"1664, July 20.—Sederunt—William, Earle of Morton, Lord Dalkeith and Aberdour, one of His Maj.'s Most Honble. Privy Councill : Patrick Blair of Little Blair, Hew Halcro of that ilk, Mr Patrick Graham of Rothiesholm, Arthur Buchanan of Sound, John Buchanan, Tutor to Newark ; William Douglas, Chamberlane of Orkney ; George Smith of Rapness, John Elphingston of Lopness, Justices of His Majestie's Peace.

"DEPOSITIONS OF THE WITNESSES.

"Patrick Halcro, of 50 years, deponed that when Spynie was to enter the Church dore he saw William Mudie, Frances Mudie, Donald Mudie, with the number of ten or twelve more, with their swords and pistolls and their hands in their guards within the Church door ; and

[1] Tudor's "Orkneys," p. 257.

the said Patrick, fearing a uproare, being collecting at the door, ran out and shew Spynie they were laid for him and his sons, Desireing him to Return back to his lodging, and caused shut the church door.

"Francis Auchinleck, of 36 years, deponed that he saw the said William Mudie and his complices within the church door with their swords in their hands.

"James Sinclair, of 66 years, deponed that he saw the said William Mudie and his complices within the church door with their hands in the guards of their swords, and advanced from the body of the church to the church door when they heard of Spynie's advance, and that he heard the Sheriff command him in His Maj.'s name to go to his seat, which he refused.

"William Gadie, of 48 years, Deponed that he saw four men on every side of the door with their hands in the guards of their swords, and others about him.

"David Corner,[1] of 48 years, deponed that he heard the Sheriff comand him to his seat in his Maytie's name, who refused, said he wold not be comanded, he would go where he pleased, and did see him with his complices with their pistolls, and some of them with their hands in their guards, with many more with him."

After much further evidence to the same effect,

"Upon consideration of the Commission and deposition of witnesses, the Rt. Honble. The Earle of Morton and those of the Commission, with the advyse of the forsaids Justices of the Peace, finds the Riott to be such as that they remitt the samen wholly to His Majtie's Councill, and therefore ordaines the said William Mudy to find sufficient caution, under the paine of five thousand merks, that he and his complices that accompanyed him to the said Ryot shall appear before His Majtie's Councill to Receave their censure for their misdemeanour at any time hereafter the said Noble Earle and any two of the Commissioners shall appoint them, Provided that they send him ane order under their hands to his Father's house in Walls twenty days before the day of their appearance. Item.—They also ordaine him, conform to the Commission, to find caution for keeping His Majtie's peace under the paine of 2000 merks, and his brother Francis find caution to the peace for one thousand merks, and the rest of the Complices under the paine of five hundreth merks a peese for keeping of the peace. And that he cause them to come in and do the same to the Clerk of the Piece betwixt this and the first of August next to come, and that he be returned to Prison till he find sufficient caution in everything foresaid, conforme to the Commission.

"Item.—My Lord and the Commissioners finds that in the Records he hes contemned Authority to bind to the Peace, being requyred by the Justices both on the 30th of April and fift of May at their Quarter Sessions. And therefore ordaines the Clerk to draw out the process formally, that it may be sent to the Councill at his Lordship's conveniency.

"(Signed) MORTON.
PA. BLAIR.
HUGH HALCRO.
MR P. GRAHAM.
ARTHUR BUCHANAN."

Moodie raises a counter action :—

"The which day, conforme to ane Act and Reference of the date the 5th of August last, To the Earle of Morton and his Deputs and Justices of the Peace of Orkney, granted by the Rt. Honble. The Lords of His Majtie's most Honble. Privy Councill, Anent ane complaint raised at the instance of William Mudy, Fiar of Melsetter, upon a Riott done to him upon the 29th of April last, Be George Sinclair of Gyre, Alexander Douglas of Spynie, and William Douglas, Chamberlane of Orkney, which Commission is to try and examine the said Complaint, and for that effect to cite partys and witnesses and report to the said Honble. Privy Councill.

"In obedience thereof.

"Sederunt.—The Right Honble. William, Earle of Morton, Lord Dalkeith and Aberdour, one of His Majtie's Most Honble. Privy Councill, Sheriff Prinll. of Orknay and Zetland, and Justiciare thereof; Patrick Blair of Little Blair, Sheriff Depute; Archibald Stewart of

[1] Town Clerk.

Burray, Mr Patrick Grahame of Rothiesholm, Arthur Buchanan of Sound, George Smyth of Rapness, John Elphingston of Lopness, and John Buchanan of Sandsytt, Justices of His Majesty's Peace.

"The Court fenced, the partys called, the witnesses produced be William Mudy and David Corner, his procurator, in his name, which witnesses being called, the said George Sinclair of Gyre, Alexander Douglas, Younger of Spynie; and William Douglas, Chamberlane, being required if they had anything to object against the witnesses, who answered they had no objection at all.

"The parties removed and the witnesses judicially sworn.

"Depositions.

"Hew Halcro of that Ilk, of 28 years, Deponed Being sitting in James Linay's house with William Muidy. Alexander Bruce called the said Muidy to the door, the said Alexander Bruce haveing no Arms. Thereafter, when the said Hugh came to the street, He found William Muidy and George Sinclair of Gyre scolding and quarrelling in words. After that he saw both their swords out, but knows not who drew first. Depones that after that he saw Alexander Douglas, Younger of Spynie, Draw his sword and let in a strouck at William Muidy, but did no harm at all. Depones that himself, Robert Sinclair of Sebay, and David Craigie did separate them, and when they were separate he saw nothing but a scratch on William Muidye's thumb, and another scratch on George Sinclair of Gyre his Lipp. Depones that William Douglas, Chamberlane, came out of a house hard by, but never drew a sword. Depones that he saw Francis Muidy standing with a cocket pistoll, which the said William Douglas, as one of the Justices of the Peace, threw the said pistoll out of his hand. Depones that after that he saw the said Francis Muidy cutt in the head, but did not see any pistolls among the other party at all, nor knows not who cutt the said Francis. So much he deponed and knows no more.

"Robert Sinclair of Sebay deponed *ut supra*, only that he did not see Alexander Douglas draw a stroak. So much he deponed and knew no more.

"William Young, of 34 years, depones he being in a house hard by with William Douglas, when he ran out with him he saw William Douglas throw the pistoll out of Francis Muidye's hand. Depones that he saw George Sinclair of Gyre with his drawn sword in his hand, and also William Muidy with his drawn sword in his hand, and sicklyke Alexander Douglas with his drawn sword in his hand, and Robert Sinclair of Sebay holding Gyre in his armes, and that he saw David Craigie holding William Muidy, and saw Halcro holding Alexander Douglas in his Armes. Depones he saw a wound in Francis Muidye's head, but knew not who gave it him, and saw no more wounds or stroaks amongst them all. So much he depones and knew no more.

"Arthur Baiky, of 38 yeeres, depones that he saw George Sinclair of Gyre's sword out, but did not see him strick any, and that he saw Francis Muidy haveing a pistoll in his hand, and William Douglas and William Young taking the pistoll out of his hand, and saw the said Francis Muidye's head cutt, but knew not who gave it to him. Being interrogate if he saw Alexander Douglas, George Sinclair, or Alexander Bruce borrowing swords or pistolls, or loading pistolls in his booth, Depones negative, and that he saw not William Douglas draw his sword nor strick any. So much he depones and knew no more."

Many other witnesses were examined, and "it is hereby ordered that the Clerk shall draw out the said Depositions in ane ample form, and that he have them ready with the first occasion to the South, to be sent to his Mahtie's Councill. And this shall be his warrant subscribed by Pa. Blair."[1]

On the 5th March 1695, William Moodie granted a disposition of his 9 penny lands of Osmondwall and others to his eldest son, James Moodie, and

[1] From the mention by William Moodie, in his letter to Lord Morton, of "my father's infeftments and my own," it is probable that the row between William and Sinclair of Damsay was not so much over the house in Kirkwall as over Sinclair's lands of Damsay and Grimbuster, which (see the Orkney Sasines) James Moodie had acquired from Sinclair and infeft his son William in. These lands, at all events, do not appear to have remained long with the Moodies.

James was infeft in that month. William Moodie married[1] at Kirkwall, 18th August 1670, Barbara,[2] daughter of Robert Stewart of Burgh (grandson of Robert (Stewart), first Earl of Orkney [S.]), and by her, who died 8th July 1687, had issue :—

I. James Moodie, Younger of Melsetter, his heir.

II. Margaret Moodie, who went south in 1714. The following is a copy of the birth diploma drawn up for her in 1713, and signed by the clergyman of the parish of Walls, and by the baillie or legal officer of the district, as well as by several heritors and elders[3]:—

> "Omnibus Et Singulis cujuscunq Ordinis Officii Tituli aut Dignitatis ubivis Gentium constitutis Nos Pastores et Seniores Parochiæ de Wals in Scotia Nomine totius Incorporationis et Parochiæ. S.I.D.S. Testamur præsentium Latorem Dominam Margaretam Moodie Parentibus In Sancto et Legittimo Matrimonio collocatis procreatam fuisse.

[1] Hossack (p. 433), apparently quoting from some register of marriages or proclamations in connection with the Cathedral at Kirkwall, says :—"On the 2nd November 1670, Stewart of Brugh writes to stop the proclamation of his daughter's marriage with young Mudie of Melsetter. On the 16th, old Mudie writes to stop his son's proclamation. It was plainly a case of Montague and Capulet—the heads of the houses were at deadly feud, and the young people were expected to take up the quarrel. But William Mudie, yr., and Barbara Stewart also write that they are free persons, twice proclaimed, and demand the third proclamation. The Bishop (Andrew Honeyman) and Session sided with the young people, and they were married accordingly." The marriage was probably the unfortunate difference between William and his father, which Capt. James Moodie, yr., refers to in his correspondence as having had such an effect on the father.

[2] This marriage is recorded by the letters "W.M., B.S.," superimposed, cut in raised letters on a stone which originally stood over the arched gateway of Snelsetter Castle, where they resided during his father's lifetime. It was afterwards removed from the ruins of Snelsetter and built into one of the farm buildings near Melsetter House, where it may still be seen. The arched gateway is also now built into a wall at Melsetter. Similar initials were over the door of the family tomb, with the old arms of the family, and the motto, "Deo Laus Honor et Gloria" (in Roman lettering), near the ruins of a catholic chapel close to the sea. Regarding this tomb, Tudor (p. 330) writes :—"On the shores of this bay is the mortuary house, in which, till the end of last century, the defunct members of the Moodie family were placed on shelves at the side, there to mummify under the antiseptic nature of the sea-breezes This custom is said to have been discontinued in consequence of Miss Moodie, sister of the then laird [*i.e.*, Major James Moodie, 8th Laird], having, in her brother's absence from home, had all her ancestors decently interred, a course of proceeding that greatly angered Mr Moodie when he came to know of it. However, the spell was broken, and, after that time, the Moodies were buried like other Christians. A similar custom also prevailed for a long time in the island of Stroma." The Stroma mummies were those of a branch of the Kennedys of Carmuncks, Hereditary Constables of Aberdeen, who had settled in that island. Now, not only had the Moodies property in Stroma, but they were much intermarried with the Sinclairs, the only other family, so far as I am aware, which had this weird antipathy to common Christian burial. In the case of Roslin, however, the bodies were no doubt embalmed, and I am not aware that the Sinclairs continued the custom in the north. The Moodies had also a vault at the old church of Stromness, near Breckness, and a part of the wall still remains, with the coat of arms and some inscriptions. A date later than 1700 was legible here some years ago ; so I suspect that the Moodies were buried indifferently at Breckness or at Osmandwall, according as they died in the Mainland or in Walls. The arms at Breckness are the old coat.—*Ex inform.* J. G. F. Moodie Heddle, Esq.

[3] Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle remarks :—"So much of the information given is manifestly incorrect, that the question is how far one ought to depend on it at all. Robert Stewart of Brugh (sometimes Burgh or Brough) was not, as stated, descended from Patrick, Earl of Orkney, but from his father, Robert, Earl of Orkney. I think there is only one generation between them, viz., Edward Stewart of Brugh, who certainly was a natural son of Earl Robert. That such a mistake should have been made within a hundred years of Earl Patrick's death, and in Orkney, by people immediately concerned with the relationships, shows how little reliance ought to be placed on the document.

Patre scilicet Generoso ac Probo Viro Domino Gulielmo Moodie a Melsater filio legittimo quondam Jacobi Moodie Domini a Melsater Et Margaretæ Ballenden filiæ legittimæ Quondam Adami Ballenden a Stonhouse filii Legittimi quondam Domini Patrici Ballenden de Eodem Æquites aurali. Filii Legittimi quondam Francesci Moodie a Melsater Domini, Et Margaretæ Stewart filiæ legittimæ quondam Jacobi Stewart a Græmsay Domini ; Filii Legitttimi quondam Adami Moodie a Melsater Domini, Et Catharinæ Sinclair filiæ legittimæ quondam Georgii Sinclair a Dunbeath Domini Filii quondam Gulielmi Sinclair Comitis Cathanesiensis. Filii Legittimi quondam Mr Gulielmi Moodie a Brecknes Domini. Matre vero Barbara Stewart filia Legittima quondam Roberti Stewart a Brugh Domini : Filii quondam Patrici Stewart Comitis Orcadensis. Dictamq Dominam Margaretam dum apud nos moraretur [ab incunabulis scilicet] Sese honeste et Inculpate absq. ulla Labe aut Scandalo quoad Notitiam nostram huiusq gesisse Totamq ejus vitam Christianismum Sapere Ita ut coram hominibus Eam Inculpabilem pronunciare non vereamur. Quamobrem etiam atq. etiam Rogamus, ut Supradicta Domina Margareta benevole accipiatur, Inter quocunq et ubicunq celsa Divini Numinis Providentia ipsi Sortem objecerit : Quemadmodum hujusmodi Mutuæ Benevolentiæ Officia Erga Vestrales quoties se obtulerit occasio, expectatis. In quorum Testimonium Præsentes Itæ Literæ Commendatitiæ Nostris Subscribentium Chirographis confirmantiis Datum apud Kirkwall in Orcadibus in Scotia.

"Januarii die duodecimo anno Christi Millesimo Septemgentesimo decimo tertio.

"(The signatures are)

ANDREW KER, Quondam Pastor, Parochiæ de Wals.

WILLM. ALLAN, Baillie of Wals.

THOMAS CORNER, Session Clark.

JAMES SANDISON, Elder.

PAT.—— ?———, Elder.

THOMAS MUDIE, Elder.

ROBERT MALCOLMSON, heritor and Elder.

WILLIAM SANDISONE, heritor and Elder."

About 1697, in consequence of the affairs of the family having become involved by wadsets, or mortgages, on their lands, the debts were redeemed by Capt. James Moodie, William's younger brother, who, at the same time, paid off the mortgages made by his father with Craigie of Gairsay for £16,780 Scots. William Moodie was one of the Commissioners of Supply[1] for Orkney in the first Parliament of King James VII., and in that which met on 19th June 1702. He was also one of the Commission appointed by Parliament, 25th January

[1] Commissioners of Supply are certain owners of lands in Scottish counties of £100 of annual rent and over, who, when a claim was made and they were admitted of the body, were entitled to sit and make the rates regulating the supply of money for certain county purposes ; and also perform certain other functions, such as a petitioning body to guide the Post-Office and other Government departments. Their Chairman was elected annually, and was convener of all committees, and, along with the Lord Lieutenant of the county, was the representative of Government therein. The Commissioners of Supply are now largely superseded by the County Council, but still exist for certain specified purposes named in Local Government and amending Acts.—*Ex Inform.* J. G. Moodie Heddle of Melsetter.

1701, and on the revaluing of the Shire of Caithness, and was dead before 6th July 1704.[1]

X. James Moodie, sixth Laird of Melsetter, &c., aforesaid, M.P., a Captain in the Guards, &c., commonly called "the young Laird," son and heir of the preceding. He had a disposition from his father of the 9 penny lands of Osmondwall, and was infeft March 1695. He was, "as James Mudie of Melsetter, Younger," one of the Commissioners (of Supply) for Orkney in the Parliament of 19th June 1702; and, "as Capt. James Moodie of Melsetter," he was a Commissioner for Orkney and Shetland in the Parliament which met 6th July 1704. He was also a member of the last Scottish Parliament, and appears from the following interesting letter, dated from the old Parliament House, 16th January 1707, to have voted for the Union with England :—

"Dear Sir,—I am glad that I can now tell you that within this house the whole articles of union were put to the vote approve or not, and carried the former by a great majoritie, and immediately it was enacted and had the Royall Sanction, so that now, blessed be God, there are no grounds for a rupture, tho' many, I believe, in both nations too greedily desired it. I expect there will be a new election of members for the British parliament, and if I can get the E. of Mortone managed, I doubt not much to have you elected. Morton's business will proceed, which will make way for yours, but I see it will not be possible to get it in this parliament because the Commissioner and other great men must be in London, otherwise the Queen will not grant it except your self were upon the place. I was resolved to have gone up some time agoe, but was advised it would be to noe purpose unless some of the courtiers were there; however, I resolved to send up the discharge when the Commissioner goes up, and am resolved to take all Imaginable methods to have it pass, even to give some money to some bodie who will doe it, for if we should get a refusal it is for ever lost. I waited a Treasaurie day for that business of the exchange, and I am to give in an address to the Parliament for that business of the Minister of Walls stipend which will keep me here most part of March. Am informed from Orkney that B——— is past recovery, and that Faray and Holland are dead.

"I wrote you some time agoe desireing you might consider my circumstance—you know I cannot pretend to ——— except you take care to provide it—so as in case of mortalitie I may be put in a conditione either to redeem the Estate or to have something that might make me live otherways. I will not prescribe anything, for I know both your justice and kindness, but because all depends upon your breath I beg you may consider of it in time; for my part your will shall be a law to me. But I pray God I may ——— see you again. I conclude,—Dr. Sr., Your most affectionate nep. and sertt., J. Moodie.

"P.S.—I spoke to Egilshay about his brother—he complains that his bro. has never wrote to him—shall be glad you be kind to him, for Egleshay is ane honest man. Let me know if you have thought of goeing further as Lisborne. Mr Finlason writes that he has at last gotte the night ——— of ———, but nothing of ——— value."

The letter is addressed :—

"To Capt. James Moodie, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Lancaster.
"To the care of Mr Andrew Mitchell, Appothecarie in pell mell, London."

and is endorsed :—

"Edinburgh, 16 Jany. 1707.—Captain James Moodie, Junr., to Capt. James Moodie, Senr. On the Union of Scotland and England having been carried and received the Royal Sanction that day."

[1] On the 13th September 1686, the Session ordered a window "to be broken out of the north-side [of Kirkwall Cathedral] for light to Patrick Traill and William Mudie's seat."—See Hossack, p. 37.

In consequence of the decreet of adjudication obtained by Capt. James Moodie, senr., against his brother, William, Capt. James Moodie, junr., was never more than nominally in possession of the estates, but as at this time, and for many years afterwards, Capt. Moodie, senr., was resident in England, and as it appears from a draft bond of reversion, dated 1697, among the Melsetter titles, that he had no intention, when he advanced the money for his brother's relief, of becoming the proprietor of Melsetter, and expected that the estate would be redeemed within a certain period, on which event he would have conveyed the adjudications of Craigie and Maxwell to his nephew, the Laird; and, in order that the rents might be accounted for to him in the meantime, he granted a factory to his said nephew to manage the estates for him during his absence. When Capt. Moodie, senr., made the above advances for his brother he was not aware that any other debts of a serious amount existed than those of Craigie and Maxwell, but he afterwards learned that his brother was under sundry other heavy obligations, and that for his own security he would be obliged to retain the estates, as he had a family of his own, and had advanced nearly all his fortune to preserve it from creditors. His nephew, knowing this, is said to have managed the estate rather for his own interest than for the benefit of his uncle, to whom he never accounted for his intromissions, but continued to put off answering his urgent letters for a settlement by unfounded and ingenious excuses. This continued till the year 1713, when Capt. Moodie left England and proceeded to Orkney, when he found his nephew had misapplied not only the rents, but sundry remittances he had made from England in order to pay off other creditors who threatened, like Craigie and Maxwell, to attack the estate. In particular, he misapplied the sums of 3000 merks and £100 sterling so remitted by taking conveyances of old debts in his own name. Capt. Moodie, senr., therefore immediately dispensed with the further services of his nephew, and took possession of the estates, obtaining a Crown charter of an adjudication under the Great Seal, dated 12th February 1714. The above is the account of the transaction contained in a memorandum as to the history of the titles of Melsetter,[1] but another version states that the nephew, who was a Catholic and Jacobite, was engaged in some conspiracy on behalf of the Stuarts, and had to fly the country, and that the uncle thereupon took possession. Capt. James Moodie, junr., entered the service of Spain and rose to the rank of Colonel. He afterwards entered the service of the Venetian

[1] Drawn up about 1850 "for the information of Counsel preparatory to the disposal of the Judicial Reference of the Division of the Commonties of Walls, forming part of the conjoined processes of Declarator, &c., between Her Majesty's Advocate and John George Heddle, Esq. of Melsetter."

Government, and became Commander-in-chief of their forces. He died unmarried.[1]

XI. JAMES MOODIE, seventh Laird of Melsetter, &c., Capt. R.N., J.P., uncle and heir male of the preceding, was born about 1645, and entered the Royal Navy in 1661, when sixteen years of age. We have no record of his services before 10th October 1688, when he was appointed First Lieutenant of the "York."[2] Here he remained till 14th April 1690, when he was promoted to the command

[1] He appears, however, to have had several illegitimate children. Hossack (p. 238-239) says:—"The Rev. Thomas Baikie was ordained by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, 1697, and was the same year inducted in Kirkwall. He was a man of power in his day, and it was a day which required a powerful man to hold the first charge in St Magnus. He succeeded Mr Wilson, who had been a very popular minister. Mr Wilson saw the change from Episcopacy to Presbyterianism. He was rudely prohibited by Elphingston of Lopness from officiating in the Cathedral as an Episcopal clergyman, and while he stated that he voluntarily resigned in favour of Mr Baikie, he still claimed a pastoral relation to the congregation, and insisted that to him belonged half of the pulpit. Many of the congregation adhered to him and attended the meetings held in his house in the Anchor Close. Such meetings were no doubt illegal, and should have been suppressed by the Magistrates, but these gentlemen secretly sympathised with the persecuted prelatists, and some of them attended their conventicles. The very beadle, who in Scottish churches usually represents standard orthodoxy, was at this time not above suspicion. Mr Baikie had been unwell for three weeks, and on Sabbath, 3rd January 1703, there was no pulpit supply for St Magnus. Judge, then, of the surprise and horror of the invalid clergyman, when in his bed he heard the bells ring out the well-known peal calling the flock to assemble. Mrs Baikie, from the front window, saw the people streaming into the church, and possibly noticed Mr Wilson among them. She at once grasped the situation, and was equal to it. Hastily assisting her husband, not to dress—no time for that—but to shove himself into a decent quantity of clothing, Mrs Baikie, with the minister, crossed the Kirk Green, marched valiantly into the church, mounted the pulpit steps, dragged Mr Wilson out, dismissed the congregation, and saw the doors locked. Although he had carefully kept his night-cap on his head all the time, it is not surprising that the reverend gentleman was none the better for his outing. Next day there should have been a meeting of Session, but the clerk's entry is—'Noe Session because of the minister's great tenderness.' On the week following, however, Mr Baikie was present in his war paint. He 'represented to the Session that David Seatter, one of the kirk officers, did upon the third instant, being the Lord's day, at the desyre of Mr John Wilson, Lait Incumbent in this place, ring the bells, and soe give occasion to Mr Wilson his intruding to the pulpit of Kirkwall that day, which was the cause of much confusion.' 'The Session referrs his censure until the next Session Day.' When that day came, they 'judged him to have forfaulted his place, and therefor hereby doe depryve him of his office and the benefite thereto Belonging, and discharges him from doeing any office about the Kirk.' At the instigation of Captain Moodie of Melsetter, a charge of irreligion and blasphemy, uttered in sermons preached in March 1712, was raised against Mr Baikie. The General Assembly took up the case, but departed from it, perhaps regarding the accusation as an act of revenge on the part of Moodie. On the occasion of a recent visitation of the presbytery to the church of Walls, the ministers were shocked to find that the housekeeper at Melsetter had in the house three unbaptised children, bairns of the Laird. Moodie was cited as a fornicator, hence his horror at Mr Baikie's irreligion and blasphemy." For a previous bout between Moodie and the ecclesiastical powers in Orkney, see Tudor, Appendix D 2, p. 591, where he gives the texts of the "Articles of Agreement betwixt the Honorable Justices of Peace for Orkney and the Presbytery of Kirkwall, mutually with consent gone in to." On this occasion, however, Moodie rather scores. It is thought that he was probably the "Gentleman in Orkney" who wrote the letter given in Appendix D 1, p. 585, "giving you an account of a matter of Fact, which concerns the Clergy of this Country, which has nothing of a Good Name left to loose." The documents are very amusing, and some of the language very quaint.

[2] The following account of his services is taken from Charnock's "Biographia Navalis," ii., p. 336. Many of the facts therein given were supplied from papers and letters in possession of his grandson, Major James Moodie of Melsetter; and a MS. copy of this, in the handwriting of the said Major Moodie, with various marginal notes, is now in possession of the author. See also "Lives of Illustrious Seamen, &c." London: Printed by J. Cundee, Ivy Lane, for T. Hurst, Paternoster Row, &c., &c., 1803.

CAPTAIN JAMES MOODIE, R.N.,
Seventh Laird of Melsetter.

(From a Painting by Godfrey Kneller now in possession of Miss Moodie.)

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of the "Hound," fireship. In 1693 he commanded the "Wolf," hired ship of war, of 48 guns, a vessel at that time employed for the reception of impressed men, and, having in this station acquired the friendship and esteem of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, was, at his recommendation, promoted, in 1695, to be captain of the "Yarmouth," of 70 guns. This ship was one of the small fleet employed under Lord Berkeley and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, during this summer, principally in the attack and bombardment of the inferior French ports. When the season for these kind of operations had ceased, and the "Yarmouth" was properly refitted, Capt. Moodie was appointed Commodore of a squadron consisting of eight ships of war and two fireships sent as convoy to the Turkey Fleet. He remained on this station, and was employed in the same kind of service during the whole of this year, and not only distinguished himself by his great attention to the protection of the trade committed to his charge, but also by his great activity, which exertion was rewarded with several very valuable prizes which he captured from the enemy. He returned to England in the month of March 1696-7, and the Peace of Ryswick taking place soon after, he does not appear to have received any other commission till after the accession of Queen Anne, when he was appointed to the command of the "Torbay." This ship was sent, under Sir George Rooke, on the expedition against Cadiz, and is remarkable for having been the ship on board which Vice-Admiral Hopson shifted his flag at the well-known attack on Vigo. In this action this vessel was one of those that broke the boom which protected the entrance to the harbour, and, when engaged with two men-of-war, Capt. Moodie was wounded by a cannon ball, which carried away part of his thigh. After getting the wound dressed by the surgeon, he ordered an arm-chair[1] to be placed on the quarter-deck, on which he sat until the engagement terminated by the capture of both his opponents. After the return of the fleet to England, he appears to have retired from the service for some short time, most probably on account of the wound just mentioned. His health, however, being re-established, we find him, in 1707, commanding the "Lancaster," one of the ships belonging to the Mediterranean Fleet, under Sir John Leake. The caution of the French deprived him of any opportunity of again distinguishing himself in the ordinary course of duty, but he had the good fortune to effect a service of the most consequential and advantageous nature to the allied arms. He had been some time before detached, with three or four ships, up the Levant; while on his passage thither, learning by mere accident, from the report of the cannonade, that Denia was besieged by a formidable force under the Chevalier d'Asfeld, he immediately sent his boat on shore to procure information. Finding the critical situation of affairs, and that without succour the garrison

[1] This chair was long preserved at Melsetter House.

could not possibly hold out beyond that night, he immediately came to off the place, and not only landed a considerable number of cannon for the service of the garrison, but, having a quantity of soldiers' clothing on board, he had a number of his sailors dressed in red coats; and, after keeping them rowing in the boats between the ships and the town for some hours, he himself landed with all the sailors and marines he could spare, and making a sudden sally at the head of the garrison, the enemy were seized with a panic and raised the siege of this place, which, though of very inconsiderable note, was from its situation of great importance to the cause of Charles of Austria, and which without his timely succour could not have held out beyond that night. This very honourable piece of service was so highly acceptable to King Charles (afterwards the Emperor Charles VI.) that he immediately afterwards wrote the following letter[1] to Queen Anne highly recommending Captain Moodie to her favour:—

"Madame ma Soeur,—Le capitaine James Moodie, qui commande le vaisseau Lancester, m' a rendu des services si considerable, que je dois presque uniquement reconnoitre de son zele, la conservation de ma ville de Denia, laquelle (depouryue de toutes sortes d' amunitions), n' auroit gueres tenue contre un seige de cinque semaines, amoins que le dit Captaine n' en eut fourni quelque quantité sur la requisition que lui firent ceux, qui y commandoient de ma part. Je ne doubte point que votre Majesté voudra bien lui faire resentir les effects de sa generense reconnoisance, tant à l' egard des dites services, que de ma pressante intercession; a laquelle je n' ajourterai que l' assurance du respect et attachment sincere avec lequell je suis. —Madame ma Soeur, Votre tres affectioné frere, CHARLES.

"Barcelone, ce 12mo. Nov. de 1707."

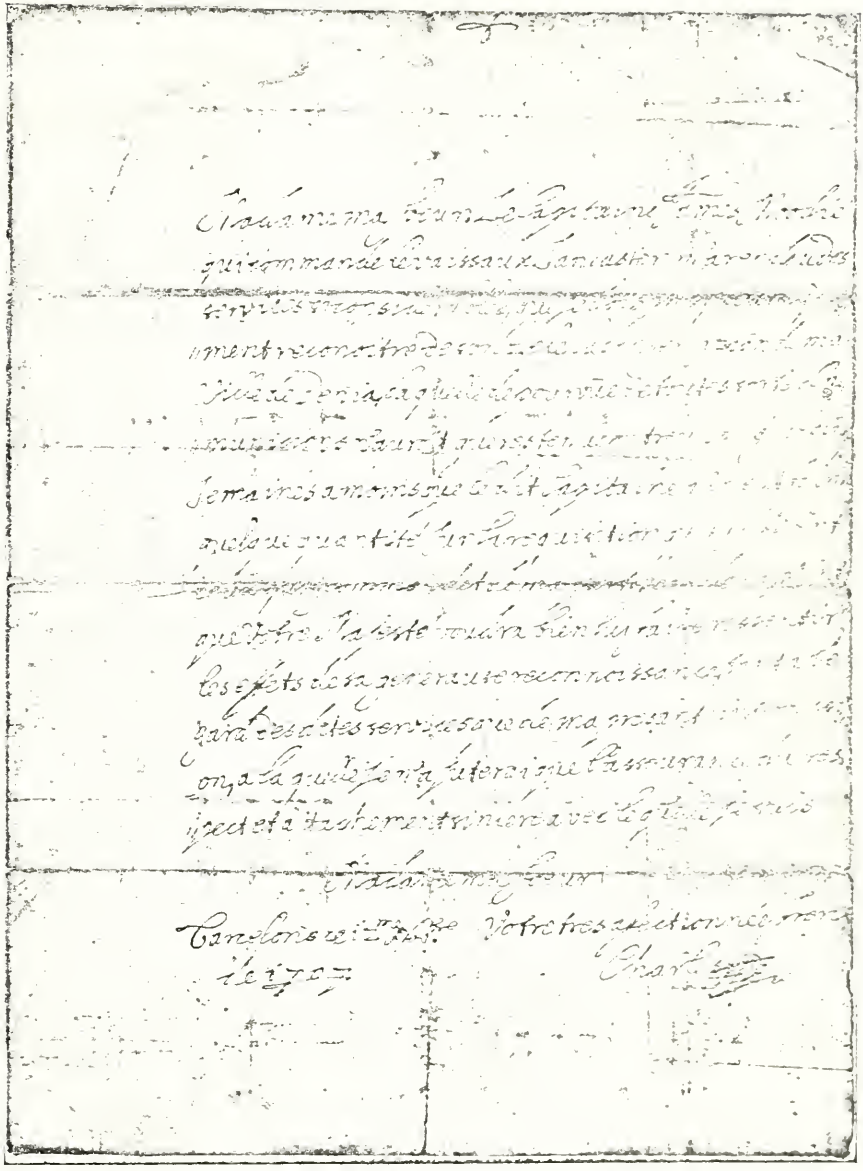
The Marquis of Ruvigny, Earl of Galway, at that time Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Spain and Portugal, also wrote to the Earl of Sunderland as follows:—

"My Lord,—I am desired by Capt. Moodie, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship the Lancaster, to give Your Lordship an account of the service he did the public, about the month of June last, when Denia was besieged. Being accidentally bound up the Streights at that time, and having notice of the condition of that garrison, he called there, together with the 'Warspight' and 'Triton' under his command, and so effectually assisted the place with Ammunition and men, which he lent them for a time to put their Batteries in order, that I am persuaded the preservation of that Town was in great measure owing to him; wherefore, I must take the liberty of recommending him to Your Lordship's favour.—I am, with great truth and respect, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient Servant, GALWAY.

"Lisbon, April 8, 1708, N.S."[2]

[1] A facsimile of the original is given on the opposite page It was first printed in Sir John Sinclair's "First Statistical Account of Scotland," (Edinburgh, 1796), xvii., p. 324. The account of the parish of Walls therein is done by the minister, Mr Bremner, and he gives some account of the old Commodore quite clearly from information supplied him by Major James Moodie. Bremner was for some time tutor at Melsetter. Among other things, he says that the old Commodore ran off to sea from school in Edinburgh.

[2] In the Duke of Berwick's memoirs of himself, he says, on page 371—"The Chevalier D'Asfeld besieged Denia, a town on the sea coast; but after being three times repulsed in giving a general assault, he thought it best not to persist any longer, as it would expose his troops to destruction. Accordingly, on the 20th July, he raised the siege, leaving only a few troops to keep the garrison of the place in check." To this Major James Moodie has appended the following MS. note:—"The best reason in the world! but the Duke of Berwick, although he could not be ignorant of the real cause of



FAC-SIMILE OF THE AUTOGRAPH LETTER

FROM THE EMPEROR CHARLES VI. TO QUEEN ANNE, ACKNOWLEDGING THE SERVICES RENDERED BY CAPTAIN JAMES MOODIE.

Now in possession of Miss Moodie.

A short time after the relief of Denia, at the desire of King Charles, Commodore Moodie and some of his officers repaired to his Court held at some small distance from Barcelona, where they were honourably received and entertained, and at their return His Majesty presented Commodore Moodie with the above-mentioned letter to Queen Anne, "a silver-handled double gilt and richly ornamented Turkish scymitar, stiletto, and Field Marshal's baton of same quality and stile of workmanship,"[1] together with a fine Arabian horse, which last, however unsuitable to his profession, he brought to England with him. King Charles' letter, returned to the Commodore by Queen Anne,[2] and all the other articles of arms, are still in possession of the family. In the month of May 1708, he was appointed by Sir John Leake, who was then proceeding to the Mediterranean, to be Commodore of a small squadron, consisting of the "Lancaster (his own ship), the York, and one Dutch Ship of the Line, left to cruize off the Streights Mouth, for the protection of the commerce of the Allied powers." He continued on this station, according to his instructions, till the 20th of June, when he proceeded to Barcelona and joined the Commander-in-Chief. He returned with a part of the fleet, from the Mediterranean, in the month of October, and in the following year was again appointed to command the "Torbay," of eighty guns. Nothing material, however, happened, nor do we find any mention made of him till he was, in the month of April 1711, put under the orders of Sir Hovenden Walker, who was at that time appointed Commander-in-Chief of the squadron destined to attack Quebec. The "Torbay," however, proceeded only one hundred leagues to the westward of Scilly, her place being supplied by the "Devonshire," which was thought better calculated for so distant and, indeed, dangerous a service. In the year 1717 he commanded the "Yarmouth," of seventy guns, one of the fleet sent under Sir George Byng to the Baltic. After he quitted this ship, he appears to have retired altogether from the Naval Service. A memorandum inserted against his name in the Navy List, published by Rear-Admiral Hardy, informs us he was killed about the year 1724, in Scotland, in a duel. This, however, is not quite accurate. Captain Moodie had, as we have already seen, obtained a Crown charter of abjudication of the

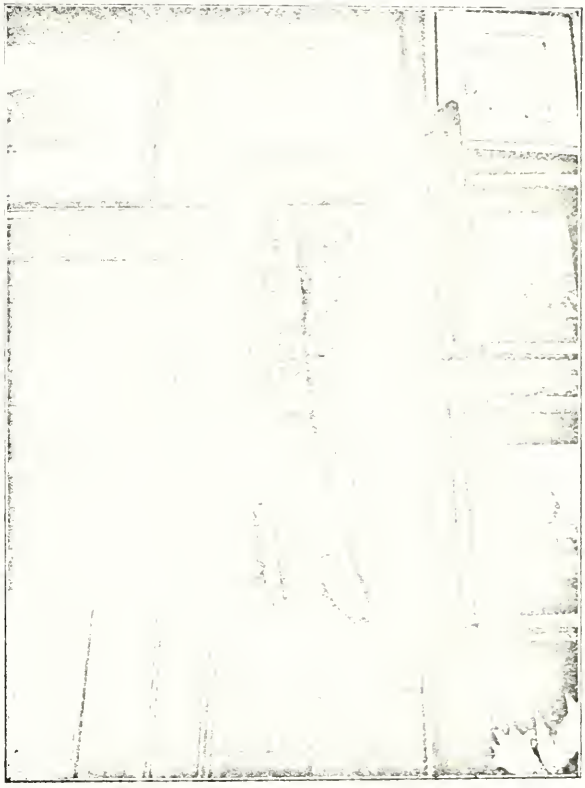
the extraordinary and unexpected resistance of Denia, does not seem to think it necessary to commemorate the enterprize as well as stratagem of an Enemy which led to D'Asfeld's disgrace; for, from the concurrent testimony of several officers who were with Commander Moodie, viz., Sutherland, Esq. of Wester, Dishington of Hoy, &c., it appears that, on learning the great strength of the Enemy and their progress in the siege, he [Captain Moodie] arrayed the sailors in soldiers' cloathing he had on board for the Garrison of Gibralter, made those he had not musquets for shoulder handspeakes, landed and marched them into the Town in sight of the Enemy, when, taking advantage of a hollow way to the seaside, the same *ruse de guerre* was performed with the same men three times over."

[1] On the sale of Melsetter these were taken to South Africa by Benjamin Moodie, and are now in possession of his niece, Miss Moodie, at Camberley. See photo., opposite p. 38.

[2] It was to commemorate this service that he had a grant from Queen Anne of a coat of augmentation to be borne quarterly with his paternal coat.

Melsetter estates in 1714, and had taken possession, ejecting his nephew, the young Laird, who was, in common with the majority of the Orkney gentlemen, a strong Jacobite. He was, on the other hand, a strong Hanoverian, and his having commanded the vessel that conveyed the Elector George to England had made him greatly disliked, and it is probable that this was the real cause of his murder by Sir James Stewart of Burray in the streets of Kirkwall, when over eighty years of age, 26th October 1725. There are several versions of the affair though, according to one, the Stewarts, when shooting on the Melsetter estates, had been deprived of their firearms by the servants of the Moodie family, and, though apologies had been tendered, had never forgiven the insult. According to another,[1] Alexander Stewart, younger brother of Sir James, having been too marked in his attentions to Mrs Moodie or Lady Melsetter, as she was called, according to Scottish custom, had been forbidden the house by her husband, and having been caught at Melsetter afterwards by Moodie, was, by his directions, flogged on the bare back with a piece of tang or seaweed. For this degrading treatment Alexander Stewart is said in vain to have demanded satisfaction from Moodie, who, however, refused to go out, perhaps thinking that his character for courage stood sufficiently high for him to do so. At last, stung to madness by the schoolboy's discipline he had been forced to submit to, Alexander Stewart determined to have his revenge. How he took it is described in a draft letter from the Sheriff Deputy to the Magistrates of Kirkwall, discovered some years ago among the county papers. The Sheriff, Robert Honeyman, the Sheriff's Clerk, or, as he was then termed, the Stewart-Clerk, and Captain James Moodie were in Kirkwall to hold a Justice of the

[1] Walter Traill Dennison's "Orcadian Sketch-Book" (Kirkwall, 1880,) is the only authority for the story of the intrigue between Mrs Moodie and Alexander Stewart. Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle writes :—"Christian Crawford is said to have been herself related to the Stewarts of Burray. How it works out I do not know, but I suspect that the intimacy which the relationship involved is largely the foundation for the tale of intrigue, for the truth of which there is not one iota of authentic, or indeed contemporary, testimony. The manner in which she is said to have fanned the feelings of vengeance in her son's mind from the first, seems wholly inconsistent with that view, as also the fact that even after Sir James Stewart's death, she raised an action against Lord Galloway for damages on account of her husband's death." From the Melsetter title-deeds, it would seem that there was a dispute between the two families as to the ownership of certain property in Walls, that of the Sandisones of Ayre. Lord Galloway finally cedes the point, by way of compromise of the action raised by Mrs Moodie, or some other action. It is not improbable that this dispute may have been largely at the bottom of the whole matter, added, no doubt, to Commodore Moodie's political unpopularity, and an unjust but very natural resentment at his treatment of his nephew, a Jacobite, be it remembered, and half a Stewart. It is not clear when the dispute over the Sandisone lands began, but the acquisition of them may well have been an object of ambition with both families even before the Commodore took possession of Melsetter. The young captain's political leanings, Stewart blood, and personal popularity may have kept the dispute in check till then. The Stewarts of Burray held Flotta, the next island to Walls, and, indeed, part of the parish thereof, and the story of their trying to pick a quarrel over a shooting expedition looks much more like a dispute over boundaries than a rational or probable method of emphasising general political antagonism. It may be, however, that the shooting expedition, if it ever took place, was a gentle hint to the old Commodore that the Stewarts still regarded his Jacobite nephew as the real owner of the property. No doubt they could have settled the Sandisone business to their better advantage with him.



THE SWORD AND MARSHAL'S BATON

PRESENTED TO CAPT. JAMES MOODIE OF MELSETTER, R.N.

Now in possession of Miss Moodie.

Peace Court, when Sir James Stewart of Burray and his brother, accompanied by their servants came "out of the said Baillie Fea his gate." Alexander then proceeded to thrash Moodie with a stick. A general *melée* seems to have ensued, in the course of which "Oliver Irving, Alexander's servant, fired two shots. One of them mortally wounded Moodie." A somewhat different account says that "one day when Captain Moodie, accompanied by the Sheriff and other gentlemen, was passing along the street of Kirkwall to the Court House, he was suddenly assaulted by Sir James and Alexander Stewart, who first beat their victim with a stick and then drew their swords. In the middle of the *melée* pistols were fired by the servants of the Burray Baronet, and Captain Moodie received a wound, which shortly afterwards proved fatal." When the brave old Commodore fell murdered in broad daylight on the public street, the two Stewarts rushed through the town with their swords still drawn, and ultimately escaped on horseback unpursued. Charnock, quoting Major James Moodie, says that Sir James had placed one of his servants in ambush, and that, having missed the first time he fired, Sir James called to him to fire again, as, to use his own expression, "the Hanoverian dog stood," and that at the second discharge the Commodore received two balls in his shoulder. Mr J. W. Dunbar Moodie appears to think that there was treachery on the part of the Sheriff, and he remarks "that in the account my late father gave of the affair, he told me that after the murder Sir James Stewart and his brother escaped on the Sheriff's horses." He continues thus:—"In order to pick a quarrel, Sir James sent one of his servants to shoot grouse on the moors near the house of Melsetter, where he was seized by Captain Moodie's servants, and his gun was taken from him. On breaking it over his back, it was discovered that it was loaded with two balls, intended, no doubt, for the special benefit of the old Commodore." Shortly afterwards, on going to Stromness, Capt. Moodie learned that Sir James Stewart was seeking an opportunity to assassinate him. However, disregarding the entreaties of his wife, who had an ominous dream about him, he proceeded to Kirkwall, at which place he found Sir James Stewart was awaiting his arrival. The murder was perpetrated by Sir James[1] and his brother with pistols in the streets, while his servants fired at the old man with a gun from the churchyard of St Magnus Cathedral. Captain Moodie died of his wounds in eight or nine days.[2] He is said to have married, first, a daughter of the Earl of Morton, by whom he had issue at least two sons:—

[1] The Stewarts escaped to the Continent, where Alexander died in exile. Sir James returned privately to England in 1729, and through the intercession of James Stewart of Torrance, was, on the 12th May 1731, pardoned for his share in the affray.—Tudor, p. 231.

[2] See also an account of his murder, entitled "The Baronet of Burray," in David Vedder's "Poems and Sketches," Kirkwall, 1878. The following is a copy of the official account drawn up at the time by the Sheriff:—"Kirkwall, 26th Oct. 1725.—That whereas upon the day and date of these

I. John Moodie, Younger of Melsetter, dead before the year 1718.

II. Sir James Moodie, Younger of Melsetter, M.P. for Orkney and Shetland 2nd March 1715 to 10th March 1722, and one of the Commissioners for Army Accounts.[1] He was dead before 1723.

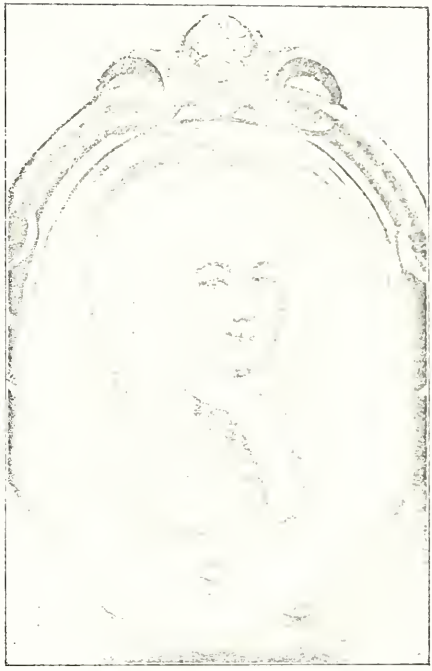
Captain Moodie married, secondly, Christian, widow of William Ballenden of Stenness, daughter and heiress of Alexander Crawford of Kerse, Ayrshire, by his wife the Hon. Christian, younger daughter and eventual co-heir of James (McGill), 1st Viscount Oxenfurd [S.], and had further issue :—

III. Benjamin Moodie, his successor.

The following story is told by Mr J. W. Dunbar Moodie :—"My father gave me an anecdote of the old Commodore after his retirement from the Navy, after more than sixty years' service. With the prize money he earned he purchased

presents, within this half-hour or thereby, in company with Captain James Moodie of Melsetter, Senr., and Charles Stewart, Stewart-Clerk, going up the way in order to hold a Justice of Peace Court, and coming up the length of Bailie flea's [Fea's] in Kirkwall, about the hour of two in the afternoon, Sir James Stewart of Burray, Alexander Stewart, his brother, coming out of the said Baillie flea [Fea] his gate, the said Alexander Stewart in my presence did beat with his stick the said Captain James Moodie of Melsetter, Senr. ; and he defending himself, grappled together, and in their grappling the said Alexander Stewart and Sr. James Stewart pulled out their swords, and Captain Moodie's man, gripping and keeping Alexr. Stewart in his arms, when I was aiding to my power to quail their Insolency ; and Immediately Sir James Stewart of Burray his servant, and Alexander Stewart his servant, called Oliver Irving, Returned with Cock't pistolls, which savoured of a murderous and assassinating design, fired two pistolls, one whereof lighted upon Captain Moodie and shot him through the arm, whether through the body as mortall I cannot as yet tell, the doctor being presently with him ; and the oyr shott lighted on my third son Peter, and cutt the Rim of his Belly ; One of the Balls lighting likeways in Captain Moodie's Servant's arm, who was holding Alexr. Stewart in conjunction with me ; and I having no force by me, nor any permeditat thought of such an horrid action ; having only both our servants, both my sons, and the Stewart-Clerk with me. And thereafter the said Sr. James Stewart and Alexander Stewart, his brother, with their swords drawn, did carrie of and convey their servants out of the town. Whether they had horses or not prepared for the purpose I cannot tell. And thereafter they cum down through the town with their swords drawn, where I advised them to put up their swords, holding forth the barbarity of such an action. And in Respect the same is committed within the Burgh of Kirkwall, I hereby address myself to the Honourable Magistrates thereof that they may secure the persons of the said Sr. James Stewart and Alexander Stewart, his Brother, untill they stand Tryall.—Sic subscribitur, Ro. Honymane." The first opportunity of sending a letter south after Captain Moodie's death was taken advantage of by David Traill, Yr. of Elsness, to write to his uncle, David Traill of Sabay, and this letter shows that Alexander Stewart was the prime mover in the unhappy affair :—"Kirkwall, 1st Nov. 1725 — Loving Uncle,—This serves to acquaint you that your Lady and Daur. are in good health, as also that your friend, Alexander Stewart, Burray's brother, had ane Incounter upon the Street, Tuesday last, and after some strokes given the old Captn. by Mr S., ane servt. of his fired two pistols, qrof the Captn. was mortally wounded, and died of his wounds yesterday morning. So you may judge the event ; after the unlucky misaccident happened, the murderer went of after what maner the bearer will inform you, and Burray and his Broyr. went of said night. So all good men should be upon their guard, but it's hard guarding against Pistols. I am sorry the Lyk should happened any gentleman by ane sneaking servant boy. What turn this may give affairs, I do not know, But the Lord work his own work.—I am, with all respect, Dear Uncle, your affectionate Nephew, David Traill. Keep this to yourself from me, for it will be published by others. My kind love to Peter Blair."—See Hossack, p. 216.

[1] See Return of Members of Parliament, pt. 2, p. 49. Foster, in his "Scotch M.P.'s," p. 257, confuses him with his father.



CAPTAIN JAMES MOODIE, R.N.,
Seventh Laird of Melsetter.

(From a Miniature in possession of Miss Moodie Heddle.)

the Melsetter estate from his nephew, who was a captain in the Guards and a Member of Parliament for Orkney. On one occasion he had a lawsuit with some one before the Court of Session at Edinburgh. He had employed a lawyer, who made some statement in his favour which did not accord with the truth. The old Commodore immediately jumped up in the Court and told him, in a loud voice, that he had hired him to tell the truth and not lies. The presiding judge told him that he must not fancy he was now on his own quarter-deck, and that such language could not be tolerated in a Court of Justice. The old Captain replied that he was quite aware of the distinction, but that he had seen much more substantial justice done on the quarter-deck than he had seen in this court. The partiality of the Court of Session at that period, arising out of the family allianee, was very notorious."

His will, which contains nothing of any interest, being very brief and formal, was proved 10th February 1727. The date of his death is given as 1st November 1725. The inventory is very quaint, including such items as "ane damask table cloath and duzon servets," "ane old trunk," "three dozen dypher," "two hatts, ane old coarse scarlet cloak, some shirts and other abulziments of his body." The inventory is made and given up by his relict, Christian Crawford, who insists very strongly that everything is "old." The word is applied to almost every item in the inventory, from the "old coarse scarlet cloak" aforementioned to "nine old oxen about sixteen years old."

Captain Moodie was Stewart (*i.e.* High Sheriff) of Orkney from 1717 to 1722, and Hossack says that "on the 27th Oct. 1713, he was elected a Baron of the Stewartry and Member of Parliament for the County. The electing Barons were Captain James Moodie, Robert Baikie of Tankerness, John Stuart of Brugh, William Ballenden of Stenness, Patrick Græme of Græmeshall, and Samuel Urquhart of Lopness." There is some mistake here, for the Commodore was never M.P. for Orkney—the election was perhaps invalid, or he may have declined the honour.

His widow, who, according to all accounts, appears to have been somewhat of a character and a woman of strong passions, survived him, and resided alternately at Aikerness House, Evie, the property of the Ballendens, and at Melsetter. Hossack[1] writes:—"After the tragic death of her husband in Kirkwall Broad Street, Mrs Moodie managed the estate during her son's minority, and she ruled with a rod of iron. The poor minister of Walls, according to his own account, had not a dog's life with her. He could not get his stipend from her, and as she would not allow him to send off a boat on his own account, nor to put a letter on board any boat that might be going to the Mainland, he could only by stealth

[1] p. 325. See also Tudor's "Orkney and Shetland," and Gorrie's "Summers and Winters in Orkney."

and at long intervals communicate with his presbytery. If this reverend court summoned the Lady of Walls before it, the probability was that she took no notice of the summons, or if she did, it was to send a letter expressing her opinion of the Presbytery of Cairston generally, and her own parish minister in particular, in terms strange to clerical eyes and ears. But Lady Melsetter's management of the estate did not give complete satisfaction to her son Benjamin when he came to years of discretion. He expostulated, and she felt aggrieved." To a proposal for a meeting at the Manse of Evie, she writes:—

"Yours I received just now, and am Hearty Sorry to hear of your being Indisposed. The weather is soe very bad it is not in my power to come to Mr Mowat's; yrfor I hope you'l be soe good as come over here and take a Share of my Denner, when I hope we may Agree matters to the Satisfaction of us both.—I am, till meeting, Dr. Ben, Your affectenat Moyr, tho' more Injured, CHRISTIANE CRAWFORD."

This was in 1746. The management of the Stenness estate she had committed to her daughter, with the result that two years before this Miss Bellenden had to apply to William Sinclair of Freswick for means to defend herself in an action at law raised against her by her irrepressible mother. The young Laird of Melsetter, however, had a full share of his mother's will and of his father's coolness, and when he came of age he placed the factorship in the hands of Malcolm Groat of Warse (in Caithness), writer in Kirkwall.

"The foundation of her quarrel with the minister of Evie," writes Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle, "is said to have been that on coming late to church on one occasion she requested him to begin his sermon over again, a request which he very properly refused to comply with. She is said to have shaken her riding whip at him, in face of the congregation, and to have remembered the affront ever after. The 'ferocious looking Highlander,' known, according to Mr Traill Dennison, as the 'Melsetter ruffian,' is, however picturesque, more than half a myth, and thereby hangs a tale. Mr Ross, of Shandwick, in Ross-shire, Advocate, was the agent of the Moodie family. His younger brother, Mr Hugh (or Hugho, as he carved it on the Dwarfie Stone in Hoy) Ross, had the misfortune to kill a man in a duel in his own country, and, flying to Orkney, was, through the good offices, no doubt, of the elder brother, appointed factor at Melsetter. Now factors are not the most popular of mortals at the best of times, and Mr Hugh Ross had no doubt a stringent eye to the interests of his benefactors. Add to this a quick Highland temper (and on this point I can answer as to some of his descendants), a generation or two of that double magnifying Orcadian tradition, and poor factor Ross, a gentleman of as good family and education as the best of them, becomes the 'Melsetter ruffian' of Mr Traill Dennison and other picturesque writers, who followed his mistress like a menial, threatening to 'durk' her Ladyship's enemies! Mr Ross married in Walls, and his descendants, as tenant farmers or crofters, have remained on the Melsetter estate to this

CHRISTIAN CRAWFORD,
Second Wife of Capt. James Moodie of Melsetter, R.N.

(From a Miniature in possession of Miss Moodie Heddle.)

day. On the Shandwick succession failing, a generation ago, they could have claimed that property, but for want of means to prosecute the matter, and deficiencies in the parochial registers of Walls, which prevented them demonstrating the intermediate links, and in particular their legitimacy. From one of them my father recovered two drinking vessels belonging to Commodore Moodie, ornamented with his crest. Regarding Christian Crawford's quarrel with the minister of Hoy, the Walls tradition, whatever it may be worth, was that that daring ecclesiastic contradicted her as to the name of a flower in the garden at Melsetter! She held her own counsel, until one season she noticed that the minister had inadvertently cut his peats on the wrong side of the somewhat vaguely defined march between the parish of Hoy and the Melsetter property. Waiting quietly until it was too late in the season for the minister to make a second cutting, she then sent a body of the tenants with orders to remove the peats from her property and throw them into the sea. The latter part of the story is creditable, but one may take leave to doubt the ground of quarrel. Another Walls legend regarding this remarkable lady is that she, for the occasion styled 'The Dark Lady of Melsetter,' killed with her own hand 'The Fair Lady of Snelsetter,' alleged to be another lady of the Moodie family, with whom she had a quarrel, and buried her under a hearth-stone at Snelsetter! The fair victim has not been identified, and the whole story is, of course, apochryphal; but it rests on the same sort of evidence as the 'Melsetter Ruffian' and that lurid masterpiece of imagination, 'The Heald-Horn Rumpis,' a sketch wherein the author, Mr Traill Dennison, has aspersed the moral character of a lady against whom, granting her daring nature and vehement temper, not a tittle of contemporary evidence in this regard has been adduced. As to the stories of ferocious Highlanders and armed tenantry, while I think them exaggerated, it may perhaps be pointed out that to a woman guardian of the fortunes of a Hanoverian family in a Jacobite country such things may perhaps at times have been a necessary precaution."[1] She was still living 17th

[1] Mr W. H. Fotheringham, Sheriff-Clerk of Orkney, in a letter to "Notes and Queries," January 1863, gives a somewhat fuller account of her difference with the minister of Evie. As Sheriff-Clerk, he had, of course, access to the official documents of the period:—"Another picture of these rude times in the north is afforded by some proceedings connected with a lady, the wife successively of Bellenden of Stenness and Capt. James Moodie of Melsetter, and mother of the proprietors of both estates, which she managed during their minority. Mrs Christian Crawford was of the family of Crawford of Kerse, in Ayrshire, a woman of a bold and masculine spirit; and several characteristic stories of her are handed down. On one occasion, in 1731, while living at Aikerness, in Evie, the seat of the Bellendens, a family descended from Sir Patrick Bellenden, one of David Rizzio's murderers, having taken some offence at Mr Hugh Mowat, the minister of the parish of Evie, she so frightened him that he left his charge. A ruffian-like Highlander presented himself in the parish kirk of Evie one Sunday when Mr Mowat was preaching, and seated himself immediately opposite the pulpit. With eyes sternly fixed on the preacher, he kept handling a dirk in his breast in a threatening manner, so as to attract Mr Mowat's notice. The minister alarmed, made enquiries, and on being told that this was a person who had been obliged to fly Sutherlandshire for a murder he had committed there, and was now living under the protection of Mrs Christian Crawford (Lady

April 1749, when she "voluntarly maketh oath" that she continues still the widow of Captain James Moodie, late Commander of His Majesty's ship the Prince George.[1]

It would appear that the old Commodore was directly instrumental in getting the first Scotsmen engaged in the Hudson Bay Company, a move which had ultimately a tremendous bearing on the history of the Company. This should be specially interesting to Oreadians, as in later years the number of Oreadians in that service was great, out of all proportion to any other district in Scotland. "The Great Company," by Beckles Willson (London, 1900), p. 241, has the following passage:—"But out of their adversity sprang a proposition which, although not put into effect upon a large scale until many years afterwards, yet well deserves to be recorded here. To stem the tide of desertion from the Company's service, caused by the war, and the low rate of wages, it was in 1710 first suggested that youthful Scotchmen be employed.[2] The scarcity of servants seems to have continued. In the following years bribes were resorted to. 'Captain Mounslow was now ordered to provide fifteen or sixteen young men able to go to H. B. This expedition for five years, which he may promise to have wages, viz.: £8 the first year; £10 the 2nd; £12 the 3rd; and £14 for the last two years; and to be advanced £3 each before they depart from Gravesend.' The result of this was that in June 1711, the first batch of these servants came aboard the Company's ship at Stromness. But they were not destined to sail away to the Bay in their full number. Overhauled by one of Her Majesty's ships, eleven of the young men were impressed

Melsetter, in her second widowhood), he wrote to the sheriff-substitute. The sheriff wrote several letters to this lady, couched at first with great civility, cautioning her that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland would not allow a minister to be driven out of his parish, and growing in strength as his letters were fruitless. The result was that Mr Mowat left his parish, and took out a law-burrows against the lady, a Scottish half-criminal proceeding, in which an individual makes a complaint on oath to a magistrate that he is apprehensive of violence and injury from another, whom he requires to furnish security for his good behaviour. James Traill the younger, of Sebay, became the lady's security, and it is to be hoped the minister returned to his parish. On another occasion the minister of Hoy, situated in the same island as, and adjoining to, the parish of Waas, in which the estate of Melsetter lies, cut peats for his winter fuel in a peat moss, as I suppose, beyond the boundary between the parishes, and belonging to Waas. Mrs Christian Crawford sent some boats manned by armed crews of the Melsetter tenantry, who destroyed the peats, leaving him to complain to his presbytery, and in the records of the Cairston Presbytery, about 1734, this story is told."

[1] She inherited from her father the estate of Kerse, in Ayrshire, which she in some way alienated to William Ross of Shandwick, a writer in Edinburgh, who was drowned shortly afterwards on his passage to Orkney. It is said that she merely conveyed the property to Mr Ross on some technical point, with the intention that it should be reconveyed to her at a later date; but that owing to some legal flaw (possibly connected with the death of Mr Ross) this reconveyance never took place. As his brother Hugh and his descendants remained undisturbed as tenants on the Melsetter estate, this view does not, on the whole, appear likely.

[2] "Captain John Merry is desired to speak with Captain Moody, who has a nephew in the Orkneys, to write to him to provide fifteen or sixteen young men, about twenty years old, to be entertained by the Company to serve them for four years in Hudson's Bay, at the rate of £6 per annum, the wages formerly given by the Company."—From the Company's Order Book, 29th February 1710.

into the service. For many years after this incident it was not found easy to engage servants in the Orkneys."

XII. Benjamin Moodie, 8th Laird of Melsetter, J.P., D.L., third but only surviving son and heir of the preceding, was born at Aikerness, in Evie, 17th Feb. 1723. Though a mere child at the time that his father was assassinated, he is stated, when he heard the details of it from his mother, to have made a vow to revenge it. He entered the army, and was appointed Lieutenant in the 46th (Colonel Murray's) Regiment, 5th April 1745. He was afterwards transferred to the 47th Regiment with the rank of Captain, and served at the Battle of Culloden, 16th April 1746; after which he asked and obtained permission from the Duke of Cumberland to proceed against the Orkney Jacobites.[1] Accordingly, in command of a detachment of the 47th Regiment and two Lieutenants' parties of Marines, he hastened to Orkney, and, "arriving there suddenly and secretly, he surprised Sir James Stewart while taking a morning walk in his nightcap, at break of day, along the shores of his island of Burray. Sir James, on perceiving the red coats, fled in terror into the barn of one of his tenants, and was overtaken while endeavouring to conceal himself under some straw. When uncovered he fell on his knees before Captain Moodie, acknowledging himself as the murderer of his father, and told him he could take his revenge. Captain Moodie, however, told him that he must take his trial as a rebel and a murderer by the laws of his country. In a few days both he and his brother Alexander were secured and sent to the Tower of London, where, with the aid of an old servant, who, under pretence of kissing his master, slipped a lancet into his mouth, Sir James and his brother bled themselves to death before the time appointed for their trial, thus saving their properties from confiscation."[2] Besides[3] arresting the murderer of his father, Captain Moodie attempted to

[1] In 1745 James Fea of Clestrain was the leader of the Orkney Jacobites. Mackenzie of Ardloch was sent by Prince Charles, at Fea's instigation, with a party to raise men and money. They landed in Walls and looted Melsetter. As Benjamin's correspondence shows that he went into the army mainly to mend his "little fortune," the sacking, no doubt, meant a considerable loss to him, and probably influenced his future dealings with the Orcadian Jacobites. After Culloden he writes:—"I believe, if you'll enquire concerning Robert Strange or Strang, ingraver, late apprentice to Mr Cooper, at Edinburgh, which Strange was an engineer in the Rebel army, it can be proved by him and others that Clestrain was at the Pretender's camp at Falkirk, establishing his credit with the Pretender's son, and managing the Orkney affairs." The Strange mentioned was, of course, afterwards the well-known Sir Robert Strange, on knighting whom George III. is said to have expressed the hope that Mr Strange did not mind receiving an honour at the hands of the "Elector of Hanover"!

[2] "Scenes from the Life of a Soldier and Settler," by J. W. D. Moodie. Alexander Stewart, however, is known to have died in exile at Amsterdam, and Sir James died not in the Tower but in Southwark Goal.

[3] It should be added that Captain Moodie burnt a number of the lairds' houses in Orkney in 1746, probably in order to make sure that the owners were not lurking in secret chambers. Mr Traill Dennison, in his "Orcadian Sketch Book," gives an account of the burning of the house of Hellsness, and makes Captain Benjamin reply to the pleadings of some of the inmates with the very pertinent question, "Whose side began the spulyie (*i.e.* spoiling) o' houses?" an allusion, of course, to the sacking of Melsetter.

arrest several of the Orkney lairds who had assisted the Jacobites; but, as soon as they heard of their danger, they all concealed themselves in a cave in the island of Westray, now known as the "Gentlemen's Ha'" or hall, where for six weeks they were fed by a poor tenant of one of them, who faithfully kept their secret until the danger was past. Several of them, however, never recovered from the effects of their exposure.[1] Captain Moodie's proceedings in Orkney after Culloden are fully recounted in a

"MEMORIAL OF TRANSACTIONS IN ORKNEY IN 1746.

"THE CASE OF ARCHIBALD STEWART OF BRUGH, JOHN TRAILL OF ELSNESS, JOHN TRAILL OF WESTNESS, WILLIAM BALFOUR OF TRENABY, AND OTHERS.

"In the end of May 1746, Benjamin Moodie of Melsetter, lieutenant in Colonel Thomas Murray's regiment, a native of Orkney, and either a near relation or intimate acquaintance of every one of us, was sent to Orkney with a command of a party of marines. What instructions he had from H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, we know not, but after he had been some time there, Captain Thomas Smith, commodore of all his Majesty's ships on the northern coast, happening to stop at Stromness, an excellent harbour in that country, Mr Ross (Sheriff depute of Orkney) and his partizans had frequent conference with him on the subject of the treason charged against us, founded on the foregoing letter, which was painted in the most odious colours. Thus was the commodore plyed during his stay at Stromness, from which he ordered a tender to wait on Mr Moodie to the North Isles, where we had our residence. Mr Moodie and his friends gave out that they acted by Mr Smith's orders, which is not presumable, considering his excellent character, unless he has been grossly imposed upon. Mr Ross issues a warrant, June 14, to the baillies of Westray, Rousay, Sanday, and North Ronaldshay, commanding them to intimate to all the heads of families in these islands, convened for that purpose, a summons by Mr Moodie requiring us to surrender ourselves prisoners to him by the 20th of that month under the pain of being esteemed and treated as rebels, and having military execution done against our persons and estates. Whereupon Mr Moodie repairs to Westray, and having delivered his summons to the minister, in the absence of the baillie, to be published by him, went and searched the houses of Cleat and Trenaby, where we, Archibald Stewart and William Balfour, reside; and having taken two or three fowling-pieces and a cutlass, which were all the arms he found, he set out with his marines for North Ronaldshay.

"In his way thither (June 15) he happened to see a boat at some small distance, upon which he gave orders to fire, and the bullets narrowly missed the men. They rowed up to him. Mr Traill of Westove, to whom the boat belonged, with his men, were made prisoners, carried to North Ronaldshay, and kept under guard for the greater part of the day, and then robbed Mr Traill of what papers and letters he had in his pockets, which he has never

[1] Mr J. W. D. Moodie says:—"In the year 1819 I visited this miserable place of refuge before going to settle at the Cape of Good Hope. The rock at this point hangs over the sea, so that a false step would precipitate one into the waves beneath. The mouth of the cave is approached by a narrow path, only a few inches wide, along the projected edge of the strata rock, which inclines at a steep angle to the North Atlantic Ocean. On one point we had to make a jump across a rift in the rock, three or four feet wide, with the wild waves weltering beneath the overhanging precipice. The very thought of that jump still makes my flesh creep; but I suppose the Orkney lairds took a plank with them to enable them to reach the cave with greater safety. The cave was simply a rent in the rock, with a quantity of wet clay which had fallen down from above, and a long dark crevice in its interior." The five lairds who are said to have taken refuge in the cave in Westray were Stewart of Brough, Balfour of Trenabie, Fea of Clestrain (the man who, in 1725, captured Gow the pirate, the original of Scott's Cleveland), Traill of Westness, and Traill of Elsness. It is scarcely probable that they dwelt in the cave for six weeks continuously. Stewart and Balfour had houses in Westray, and one may conjecture that they lurked about one or other of these, making for the cave from time to time when the alarm was raised. Traill of Westness, however, is said to have taken rheumatism so badly as a result of his speleean experiences that he went double all the rest of his days. See also note on page 48.

Captain BENJAMIN MOODIE,
Eighth Laird of Melsetter.

(From a Miniature in possession of Miss Moodie Heddle.)

returned ; and after intimating his summons, and the Sheriff's order relating to it, he repaired to Sanday. He went to the house of Elsness, in that island, and without waiting for the keys, which were offered to be brought him, broke open every door in the house ; and he, with his marines, having rummaged it all over and carried away what they had a mind on, left it open and exposed to every body, the servants having deserted it for fear ; and all this happened before the said summons was published in the island. Our creditors, seeing the hazard they would run if our estates were wasted, in conjunction with Thomas Balfour, son to Elizabeth Traill, relict of John Balfour of Trenaby, in behalf of his mother, gave in a remonstrance to Mr Moodie, setting forth the injustice of wasting a widow's life-rent for a crime alleged against her son, and also how much it would prejudice a great many innocent persons, creditors of these gentlemen, if the estates whereupon they had their securities should be thus destroyed ; and the creditors offered proper documents of their claims, and Thomas Balfour produced his mother's infeftment upon the house and lands of Trenaby. Margaret Ballantyne, Lady Westness, mother to me, the said John Traill, and liferentrix of my house and lands of Westness, implored Mr Moodie's mercy, who gave her full assurance that everything pertaining to her should be in absolute safety, and promised an answer of the remonstrance in two days, from whence they inferred protection, but were soon undeceived, for on the 24th June he went with his marines and the tender down to the house of Westness, and having got William Traill, tenant in Eagleshay, who taking upon him to act as a magistrate, convened the inhabitants, and from them Mr Moodie and he pickt four of the ablest young men in Lady Westness' life-rent lands, and then the captain gave orders to the marines to plunder and burn the house, which they did with all the rigour imaginable, not so much as sparing the outhouses and barns, so that the poor lady was necessitated to shelter herself and her family in a horse stable. William Traill assisted the marines and shared their proportion of the plunder ; the remainder, with the four captives, was shipt aboard the tender. Sailing from thence, they touched at the island of Eday, a part of the estate of Mr Fea of Clesterain, and being assisted by the said William Traill, from whence they carried off a great many young men and cattle, and from that steered their course for Westray, and produced to the bailie the sheriff's warrant for convening the inhabitants. Mr Moodie, with his marines, went to the house of Trenaby, which he caused to be plundered and burnt ; and before it was so, Thomas Balfour again repeated the above remonstrance, and at the same time the lady herself, on doing so, was ordered by the captain to be driven away by the marines. They broke open also a warehouse belonging to Thomas Balfour, and carried off his goods of various kinds, such as salt, dry-cods, tobacco, etc. Their next march was to Cleat, a house belonging to me, the said Archibald Stewart, which was also plundered and burnt, and particularly a cabinet with papers, which the said captain caused strike open, took out such as he had a mind for, and carried away with him ; the rest were consumed by the flames. One circumstance is remarkable, namely, that when the house was on fire, a gentleman occasionally present and commiserating the lady's misfortune, intreated the captain that, out of pity to her as his near kinswoman, and as a mother of 7 or 8 children, he would spare an outhouse that stood hard by, telling him that if it were burnt she and her numerous family would be entirely destitute of any habitation ; to which he answered, for that very reason, by God, it must be burnt too ! and which was done accordingly. The captain convened the inhabitants on the estates belonging to me, the said Archibald Stewart, denouncing fire and sword against all who should be absent ; when convened, he caused the bailie ask at a few of them some questions touching our behaviour since the beginning of the rebellion, particularly whether we had attempted to raise any men for the Pretender's service, to which they answered in the negative, declaring that some of us in their hearing had made open profession of our allegiance and attachment to the present government, promising them our countenance, and which we gave them accordingly. The bailie moved that these questions and answers should be put in writing. But as these truths did not serve the Captain's purpose, he would not allow it to be done ; and as a mark of his displeasure at such answers, caused seize every young man on the grounds belonging to us, Archibald Stewart and William Balfour ; some (of these) during the confusion found means of escape ; eight were committed prisoners to the tender, which occasioned their friends to make a prodigious outcry, who insisted that if these men were to be examined they should be so instantly, and forthwith discharged ; to which they were answered that they were to be carried to Kirkwall to be examined before the Sheriff, and when that was done, they should be at liberty. The plunder and prisoners being shipt, the

captain sailed for North Ronaldshay, a small island, the property of me, the said John Traill of Westness, and by the assistance of one Strong, my overseer there, but who entirely depended more on Ross than me, and had been made to hope for a share of my estate for betraying me and his neighbours, convocated all the inhabitants, threatening fire and sword against all those who should be absent, and when convened, every young man on the island was seized and sent prisoners to the tender. From this island he sails again to Sanday. The bailie told him that he could not convene the people, for they had taken the alarm and fled either to the rocks or to the sea in small boats, but if he inclined to examine any particular person, he should endeavour to bring him to him. The captain condescended on a tenant of me, the said John Traill, who was accordingly brought, and being interrogate concerning his master's conduct during the rebellion, and having received the same answer [as when the same question was] put to the tenant formerly mentioned, he was thereupon in great rage, and not only refused to put down his answers in writing, but immediately plundered and burnt my house of Elsness without allowing my friends to carry away my papers or other valuable effects therein. The captain having here exposed part of the plunder to sale, he shipt the rest and sailed for the island of Stronsay; but the people there having taken alarm, he went to Kirkwall with his plunder and prisoners. On the 30th June the plunder of the burnt houses was sold by public roup in Kirkwall; and seven or eight of Mr Moodie's tenants, whom he had brought from the farthest end of the country to assist at the devastation, drew their shares of the spoil. In the year 1746, Mrs Balfour, elder of Trenaby, thinking she, a poor oppressed widow, against whom no crime was ever alleged, had a good title to the protection of the magistrate, joined by several of her tenants, presented a petition and remonstrance to Mr Ross, setting forth the violence already committed against them and what they had still to fear; that their servants and cottars had been forced away, and were still detained prisoners; their cattle driven to barren mountains, and their goods hid and buried in caves and pits, to their vast loss and prejudice, and neither they nor their families in an hour's security from these lawless outrages, and therefore imploring the protection of the sheriff, and that he would interpose his authority for their security. But Mr Ross refused to give any answer to them. However, a few days after, Mr Moodie writes letters to the ministers of these islands desiring them to assure their parishioners that, as he was fully satisfied of the innocence of the common people, every individual of them was in absolute safety, and had nothing to fear from him either to their person or goods; and yet notwithstanding all this, in a few weeks after, at the very beginning of harvest, he sends out a small party and seized one William Rendall, a cottar or tenant of Brugh, and one Thomas Rendall, a tenant or cottar of Thomas Traill of Tirlet. The last of these two found means of escape, but the other was carried prisoner to Kirkwall, where he was kept in gaol seven or eight weeks. During his imprisonment, Mr Moodie plied him close, both by the hope of reward and the fear of punishment, to engage him to accuse his master, Brugh, or any of us, of having attempted to enlist him or any of his neighbours for the rebel service; but all proving to no purpose, and the fellow being unfit for military service by some infirmity in his legs, he was at last dismissed. And again, in the month of September, in the throng of the harvest, Mr Moodie came with his whole command to the isle of Westray, upon which the inhabitants almost to a man, deserted their houses, left their cattle and corns to perish by excessive winds and rains, and fled to the rocks and caves for sanctuary, and some even hazarded their lives in small boats on the sea in most tempestuous weather. Some of them that fell in his way or had trusted in his promise, he seized, and particularly two servants of Mrs Balfour, the elder, who were employed in taking in her corns; one of them was detained under a guard for two days, the other was carried to Kirkwall and kept several weeks. All the harvest and winter he was sending out every now and then parties into different quarters of the country and seizing such persons as he had a mind, some of whom shared the fate of those already mentioned; others, more fortunate, were rescued by the interposition of their parish ministers. Neither were the people all this time at liberty to travel from place to place or to come to Kirkwall to sell their commodities or to buy their necessaries as usual, least their goods should be plundered and their boats seized, as happened to one from the island of North Ronaldshay, which being employed to carry in some goods belonging to the merchants in Kirkwall, was seized by Mr Moodie's order and put to public sale," etc.[1]

[1] Hossack says:—"This Memorial at once abolishes the myth of the 'Gentleman's Cave,' and accounts for its origin." Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle writes:—"I am not certain that his view is conclusive on the point of the 'Cave.' The memorial was evidently drawn up after the 'Act of Oblivion

Captain Benjamin Moodie married about 1755-6 Henrietta, second daughter of Charles St. Clair of Olrigg, by his wife the Hon. Elizabeth, widow of Alexander Sinclair (a son of Sir James Sinclair of Dunbeath, Bart.) and of the Rev. James Rudd, Rector of Newton Kyme, daughter of Eric (Sutherland), *de jure* fourth Lord Duffus [S.], and had issue:—

I. James Moodie, Younger of Melsetter, his heir.

II. Donald Moodie, Captain 78th Highlanders, born at Melsetter House 29th March 1758, and baptized there the same day, entered the Royal Marines about 1769, and after serving nine years as a Midshipman obtained a commission as Lieutenant in the 78th Highlanders, or Ross-shire Buffs, 8th January 1778; Captain-Lieutenant and acting Captain 13th September 1780, and Captain 1783, as from 13th September 1780. He greatly distinguished himself at the capture of Seringapatam, and died unmarried in India 1786, before 12th March.[1]

III. John Bladen Moodie, Lieutenant Royal Marines, born at Melsetter House, 12th March 1760, and baptized there 18th March following, served for some years in the Royal Marines, and, being invalided, was appointed Ensign of an Independent Company of Invalids at

made it safe for the 'gentlemen' to emerge from *somewhere*. They might not wish to involve their tenants (who if questioned by Moodie as to their whereabouts, no doubt, lied) by referring in the Memorial to their own movements during this period of stress. One thing is certain. As none of the suspected lairds, with the exception of Sir James Stewart of Burray, were captured by Captain Moodie, it is clear that they were either in hiding in Orkney or had fled that country. Neither hypothesis is compatible with the complete innocence which the framers of the Memorial apparently desiderate for themselves. Why did such a loyal lot of gentlemen all contrive to be unfindable for nearly a year after Culloden? That 'tender,' by the way, must have been a large one. It appears to have carried about half the population of the North Isles, not to mention the plunder of four mansion-houses, a large number of cattle from Eday, Captain Moodie's marines, and the crew! The 'Gentleman's Cave' may be a myth, but I commend this Memorial to the attention of any stickler for the veracity of the Noachian legend! There were evidently giants in the land in those days, though whether in the shipbuilding or the story-telling line is not so clear as one could wish."

[1] When his name disappears from the Army List. John Campbell being appointed Captain, 12th March, vice Moodie. J. W. Dunbar Moodie writes:—"He raised 50 men among his father's tenantry who accompanied him to the East Indies. Only one of the number, named Tammie Linay, returned to Orkney, wounded in several places and full of long yarns about Seringapatam and the bravery of my uncle, Captain Donald Moodie, who died in India. When the regiment was ordered for service in India and was about to embark at Leith, the men of the regiment, who understood that they were enlisted on the condition of not being required to serve in the East Indies, mutinied and took up a position on Arthur's Seat, to which they marched from parade with their bagpipes blowing, and refused to obey their officers. This continued for several days, while the townspeople supplied the soldiers with plenty of provisions. At last my uncle, Captain Donald, went up among them, and by means of his great popularity succeeded in persuading them to return to their duty, which they did with their pipes playing as when they left the parade ground, and they immediately and cheerfully embarked for India. Captain Donald Moodie, who greatly distinguished himself at the taking of Seringapatam, was a man of fine manly figure, and fully six feet six inches in height, so that his mother could not feel ashamed of him." See "Scenes from the Life of a Soldier and Settler."

Plymouth, 18th February 1791. He was allowed to retire upon full pay as an Invalid, 4th February 1795.[1] Lieutenant of an Independent Company of Invalids (Veterans) at Pendlines, 25th June 1798, and was still living in 1824, but his name is not in the Army List in 1825. He married Mary Maxwell, daughter of [——] Clunes of White Hall, co. Ross-shire, and by her he had issue :—

1. Hector Munroe Moodie, died, unmarried, of typhus at Fort George, Inverness.
2. Isabel Moodie, married [——] Urquhart, of Edinburgh, an artist.
3. Mary Moodie, died aged 15.
4. Henrietta St. Clair Moodie, born at Plymouth ——, died in London, 12th January 1887, having married in London, *c.*

[1] In the "Memoir of His Majesty King William IV.," page 6, the following incident is related: —"Accordingly, on the 17th June 1785, the Prince, after a service afloat of six years and three days, was promoted to be Lieutenant of the 'Hebe' and embarked with the late Admiral Leveson Gower, considered then as the best practical seaman in the service. It was while in this ship that His Royal Highness visited Scotland. His intention was to proceed to Leith and Edinburgh, and the 'Hebe' bore up the Frith of Forth as far as the Isle of May, but the wind proving favourable for the prosecution of their cruise, they put about and stood out to sea. It was on this cruise that His Royal Highness visited Orkney, which was the scene of an incident highly honourable to the Prince's generosity, and which must be gratifying to every Scottish subject. While the 'Hebe' lay some days in Kirkwall road, the Prince and the officers went ashore. The arrival of the illustrious visitor produced a prodigious sensation in the burgh. As he proceeded along the streets, doors and windows flew open, and innumerable heads (many of them in grotesque attire) popped out, with eyes straining as if they would leave their sockets, to have a view of the Prince. His Royal Highness seemed much amused at the scene, and looking up, chatted with great frankness as he went along to the ladies, young and old, who crowded the windows. Being asked to dine with Captain John Traill of the Marines, who resided there, His Royal Highness, on entering the dining-room observed a space in the wall, once occupied by a window, but then shut up, and exclaimed—'Ho, ho! there's Pitt's work.' In the course of the evening, being informed that an officer of Marines, Lieutenant John Moodie, a native of Orkney, who had formerly served in the same ship with himself, was residing in one of the neighbouring islands, the Prince was pleased to make some enquiry about his former shipmate. This having been intimated to Moodie by some of his friends, he immediately repaired to Kirkwall, accompanied by his elder brother, Mr Moodie of Melsetter, proprietor of a considerable estate in the district. The brothers having been shewn into an adjoining apartment, remained in waiting until the pleasure of His Royal Highness should be known. In a few minutes the Prince entered, and the eldest brother offered to retire, but was immediately recalled. The Lieutenant, whose half-pay had been suspended, entered into an explanation of the cause, and pleaded as an apology his ignorance of naval discipline, and that for a very short absence an R had been set against his name and his pay stopped. 'That,' said the Prince, 'was a necessary consequence'; and, after a short pause, turning to the elder Moodie, he asked him if his brother possessed any resources of his own for his subsistence. To this Mr Moodie replied, 'None whatever—not one shilling in the world.' Here the Prince paused again for a little, and, without a single remark, said, 'I shall give order to my agent to remit to you your pay from the day it was stopped, and to continue to do so until otherwise ordered.' Accordingly Lieutenant Moodie did receive his pay from the royal privy purse from the day his name had disappeared from the list and for some years thereafter, until the Prince got him reinstated in his former rank and pay in the land service. It is only further necessary to observe that Lieutenant Moodie, when on board the same ship, had, by his dutiful attentions, attracted some portion of the Prince's notice and favour, which led to the result here stated."

1830, Harry Smith, youngest son of Edward Smith of the Enniskilling Dragoons, by whom, who died 1858, she had issue :—

(1) Edward Smith.

(2) Henry Smith.

(3) Mary Maxwell Smith, now (1904) living in London, unmarried.

(4) Maria Smith.

(5) Jemima Smith.

5. Jemima Moodie.

6. Fenella Moodie.

IV. Charles Moodie, Lieutenant, Madras Native Infantry, born at Melsetter House, 24th February 1761, and baptized there the same day; 1st Lieutenant, Royal Marines, 24th April 1778, on half pay, 19th May 1786.[1] Died in India as Lieutenant, 12th Battalion Madras Native Infantry.[2]

V. Joseph Moodie, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, born at Melsetter House, 10th March 1762, and baptized there 30th March following. Died after 18 years' service as a Lieutenant in Royal Navy.[3]

VI. Robert Benjamin Moodie, Lieutenant, 75th Regiment, born —— 1765 or 1767. Ensign, 75th Regiment, 16th November 1788; Lieutenant 1793. Died in India that year.

VII. Samuel Moodie, Lieutenant, 75th Regiment, born at Melsetter House, 2nd July 1768, and baptized there 4th July following. Entered the army and died in India as Lieutenant 75th Regiment.[4]

VIII. [———] Moodie, born ——— 1756 or before.[5]

IX. Christian Moodie, born at Melsetter House, 23rd February 1759, and baptized there the same day.

X. Henrietta Moodie, born at Melsetter House, 16th March 1763, and baptized there.

XI. Kathrine Moodie, born at Melsetter House, 20th May 1764, and baptized there 23rd May following.

[1] His name is still found as a half-pay Lieutenant of the Royal Marines in 1803.
[2] *Ex inform.* J. W. Dunbar Moodie. [3] *Ibid.* [4] *Ibid.*
[5] Christian Moodie, in the entry of her baptism, is described as the second daughter.

XII. Barbara Moodie, born at Melsetter House, 31st October 1766, and baptized there 6th November following.

XIII. Benjamina Moodie, born (posthumous) at Melsetter House, 19th September 1769, and baptized there 23rd September following.

Captain Benjamin Moodie died shortly before the 19th September 1769. His wife survived him.[1]

XIII. Major James Moodie, ninth Laird of Melsetter, J.P., aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born and baptized at Melsetter, 12th February 1757, succeeded his father 1769, Captain and Major of the 1st Battalion 8th Orkney Fencibles from 1793 to 1798. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Dunbar of Grange Hill, by his wife Janet, daughter of Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs, second Bart. [S.], and only child of her mother, Elizabeth, sister and heir of Lovodick Dunbar of Westfield, last Heritable Sheriff of Moray, and by her, who died in 1798,[2] he had issue :—

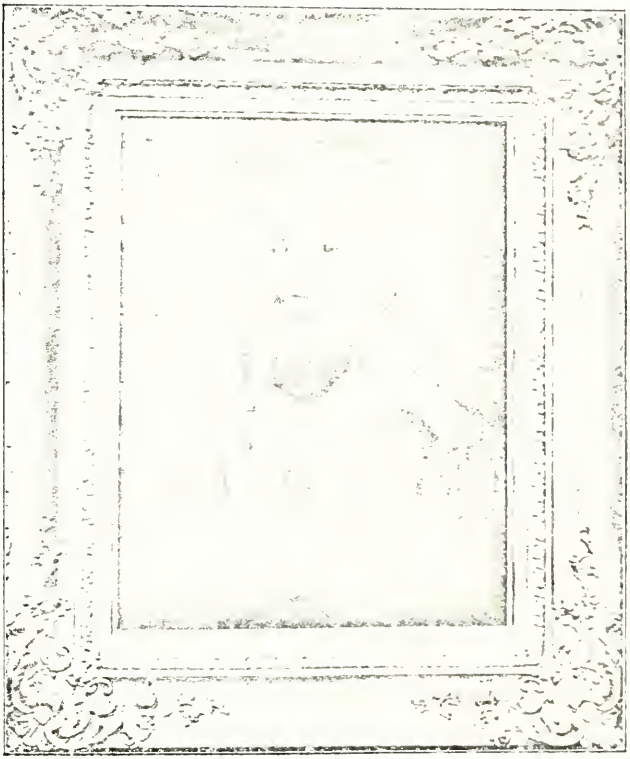
I. Benjamin Moodie, younger of Melsetter, his successor.

II. Thomas Moodie, Lieutenant, 11th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S. Being distinguished for his proficiency in the Hindostani, Persic, and Arabic languages, he was appointed assistant to the agent of the Governor-General of Bundelcund, and rendered good service to the Company and was highly commended for his conciliating manner to the natives. He died at Culpee, 27th April 1824, *s.p.*

III. Donald Moodie. See Moodie of South Africa.

[1] The Sinclairs were all noted for their great height. Mr J. W. Dunbar Moodie says :—"My grandmother, Henrietta St. Clair, was a good sample of that gigantic race, as she was full six feet in height, and with a large share of the bold character of those rough times, co-mingled with kindness of heart, and, like many ladies of the present day, loved to have her own way. On one occasion, having set her heart on a visit to her family in Caithness, go she would if she could get anyone to run the risk of crossing the Pentland Frith in an open boat. At last she sent for a noted character in Orkney, called, by way of distinction, Skipper Irving, probably an ancestor of Washington Irving, whose father was an Orkneyman. The wind was blowing fiercely, and there was a heavy sea running in the Pentland Frith. All this was urged in vain by the Skipper, who assured her that no boat could live in the Frith in such weather. At last, perfectly enraged at my grandmother's obstinacy, drawing himself up with great dignity, he exclaimed, 'Madam, do you presume to teach *me* skippery?' St. Clair of Olrigg, the father of this lady, fell in a duel by the hand of Captain William Muir of Sandside. It seems St. Clair was a quarrelsome character, and possessed of great bodily strength. This, coupled with his great stature—6 feet 6 inches—made him rather a formidable character, so that few dared to encounter him. At last he met with his match in Captain Muir, whom he had insulted at a public meeting, and who, though a small man, was an expert swordsman. This duel was fought at a place called Tongueside, near Thurso, when Olrigg was run through the body. Calder, in his 'History of Caithness,' says :—'Captain Muir was, however, so much afraid of his life from the relatives of the man whom he had unfortunately slain, that he ever after kept a strong, muscular Highlander as a life-guard, who accompanied him wherever he went.'"

[2] Nisbet's "Heraldic Plates," Edinburgh 1892, p. 126.



MAJOR JAMES MOODIE, Ninth of Melsetter.

(From a Painting at Melsetter House.)

IV. John Wedderburn Dunbar Moodie. See Moodie of Canada.

V. Jessie (or Janet) Moodie, married Major Malcolm Nicholson.

VI. Henrietta Moodie, married as first wife, 1818, Robert Heddle, Esq. of Cletts, and afterwards of Melsetter. She died 2nd July 1833, aged 39, leaving issue. Her grandson is the present John George Moodie Heddle of Cletts, and lately of Melsetter, J.P.

He also had an illegitimate son by Elizabeth Taylor, viz. :—

VII. James Moodie, who was born 20th April, and baptized 22nd July 1783, at Walls. He entered the Royal Navy in 1798, became 1st Lieutenant to Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, and was killed as such in his boat in action at the attack on Leghorn in 1813, *s.p.*

Major Moodie died in Edinburgh, 28th June 1820, and was buried in the Canongate Cemetery there.[1]

XIV. Benjamin Moodie, eleventh of Melsetter, was born 1st January 1789 or 1790, and was for some time Captain of the Ross and Caithness Militia. On his father's death, after vainly endeavouring to save the family property, which had to be sold, he decided to emigrate to South Africa; and he accordingly assembled some 200 Scottish families of the common sort, who were willing to place themselves under his guidance, and who entered into regular indentures, by which, in return for the expense of the exportation and outfit, they bound themselves to work for him on a certain fixed rate of wages during a certain number of years after their arrival in South Africa, or buy up their indentures at a reasonable rate, also fixed and determined beforehand. The ex-Laird, however, made a sad mistake in the matter. First of all, these people were not from his own part of Scotland, but from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and thus neither had they that attachment and respect for his person which he would probably have found in Orcadians, nor had he that intimate acquaintance with their manners and habits of industry which is so desirable in the leader of a colonial settlement. Moreover, while they had no habitual veneration for him, they were closely allied with each other. He was like the foreign captain of a troop all raised in the same village. Mr Moodie relied implicitly on the solemn contracts

[1] There is the following inscription on his tomb on the east wall of the Canongate Cemetery :— "In memory of Major James Moodie of Melsetter, who died 28th June 1820; also, Mrs Henrietta Moodie or Heddle, wife of Robert Heddle, Esq. of Cletts and Melsetter, who died 2nd July 1833, aged 39; Mrs Eliza D. Heddle or Traill, wife of John H. Traill, Esq., who died 31st July 1844, aged 20; Ellen and Emmeline Heddle, daughters of J. G. Heddle, Esq. of Melsetter: Ellen died 13th February, and Emmeline 11th April, 1862, aged 2 and 7 years."

entered into with these people. He had been careful in admitting none who could not produce certificates of good character, and could not see that, once removed from the eyes of neighbours and connections, the austere and sanctimonious presbyterian could reconcile it with his conscience to perpetrate a deliberate fraud, indeed, to plan robbery. Such, however, was, in all but a few cases, the result. Mr Moodie had not been long in South Africa before the great majority of his people broke all their contracts, abandoned him for ever, and scattered themselves over the vast colony, wherever they could get good wages, without the least regard to his interests, and in such a manner as to baffle him and his agents most completely. The Laird, however, was not wholly out of his element as the master of a huge grazing district, in whatever part of the world it might be placed. Some of his people did keep their faith, and, by their assistance and that of Hottentots, hired in the room of the fraudulent fugitives, he, by degrees, overcame the worst difficulties of his new position. His country education and previous habits were, in no small degree, adapted to the colonial existence. His old experience as a Justice of the Peace was found valuable, and he seems, ere he had been many years in South Africa, to have earned for himself great personal consideration amongst all classes of his neighbours.[1] Soon after his arrival at the Cape, he bought the well-known farm of Groot Vaders Bosch, which is a little way beyond Lismore, near the Zuurbraak, in the Swellendam division, which is still in possession of his son. On "the arrival of the settlers of 1820, Benjamin Moodie moved to their neighbourhood, where, under Lieutenant-Governor Sir Rufane Donkin, he established, in conjunction with the officers and men of the disbanded Royal African Corps, the first military settlement of Fredericksburg in what is now known as the Peddie District, then called the Neutral Territory, beyond the Fish River. Of this place he was appointed magistrate. But the return of Lord Charles Henry Somerset to the Cape brought a change of frontier policy with it. The establishment broken up, Government protection withdrawn, the Kaffirs destroyed the settlement, and Mr Moodie was forced backward to the Uitenhage division."[2] Here he remained for some years, finally returning to Groot Vaders Bosch.

Captain Benjamin Moodie married, first, in Scotland, about 1817, Margaret, daughter of [———] Malcolmson, of Walls, Orkney, and by her, who died at Groot Vaders Bosch and was buried there, 1838, he had issue:—

I. James Moodie, his heir.

II. Thomas Moodie of Westfield, near Port Beaufort, M.L.A., born at

[1] See the "Quarterly Review" article, "Pringle and Moodie," December 1835.
[2] "Zingari," Cape Town, March 1, 1872.

CAPT. BENJAMIN MOODIE,
"10th of Melsetter."

(*From a Photograph.*)

Groot Vaders Bosch, Cape Colony, 1825, M.L.A. for Swellendam, 1864-1882; died, unmarried, at Cape Town, 1883.[1]

III. Donald Moodie of Groot Vaders Bosch, aforesaid.

IV. Malcolm Moodie of Westfield.

V. Henrietta Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch; married, at Port Elizabeth, Rudolph Marshall, of London and Vienna, *s.p.*

VI. Isabella Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, 1828; died, 1883 married, 1st April 1856, James Baillie Guthrie, and had issue.

VII. Margery Moodie, born at Westfield, Swellendam, 1830; married, at Westfield, Port Beaufort, Cape Colony, 6th August 1856, Charles Lovemore of Bushy Park, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, and has issue:—

1. Alfred Charles Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 1857; married, 7th April 1881, Mabel Sothern, daughter of John Holland, of Port Elizabeth, and has issue:—

   (1) Harold Charles Lovemore, born 12th February 1882.

   (2) Philip John Lovemore, born 4th November 1884.

   (3) Guy Holland Lovemore, born 22nd July 1888.

2. Walter Edward Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 7th October 1860.

3. William Bayley Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 7th July 1862; married Constance Mary, daughter of [———] Raw, of Natal, and has issue:—

   (1) Robert Lovemore.

   (2) Norman Lovemore.

   (3) Marjorie Lovemore.

4. Charles Benjamin Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 27th February, 1865, married at Cradock, Cape Colony, 1902, Elizabeth Mabel, daughter of Charles Southey, C.M.G. of Culmstock, Middelburg, Cape Colony, and has issue:—

[1] A biography, with portrait, appeared in the "Zingari" for March 1 1872, which concludes:—"Mr Moodie entered the Assembly in 1864, and sat for Swellendam till the dissolution, when he contested the election, and has been twice returned at the head of the poll. He is a thorough Tory of the old English school. He is opposed to separation, and favours federation of the South African States."

(1) May Southey Lovemore, born 1903.

5. Harry Carrington Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 17th May 1866; married, 1902, Annie, daughter of [———] Bowness of Barberton, Transvaal.

6. Hector Livingstone Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 23rd August 1870; married, 1899, Jessie, daughter of the Rev. Charles Helm of Hope Fountain, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, and has issue, a son.

7. Sinclair Moodie Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 26th Sept. 1875.

8. Jessie Maria Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 27th January 1859; married, 5th August 1880, Charles Lewis Reece Allen, and by him, who was born at Longlands, Pembrokeshire, Wales, 7th March 1858, has issue :—

   (1) Graham Charles Allen, born 4th March 1881.

   (2) Hugh Bowen Allen, born 25th April 1882, died ———

   (3) John Murray McKillop Allen, born 21st August 1883.

   (4) Donald Walter Allen, born 9th December 1884.

   (5) Angus Torrens Allen, born 8th July 1886.

   (6) Alfred Peregrine Allen, born 7th January 1888.

   (7) Neville Durant Allen, born 20th May 1889.

   (8) Charles Arthur Allen, born 14th October 1894.

9. Florine Sophia Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 27th March 1868; married, 1889, Alfred Charles Macnaughten Blackman, son of the Rev. T. J. M. W. Blackman, D.D., of Catmore, Berks, and has issue :—

   (1) George Hugh Willoughby Blackman, born 1896.

   (2) Evelyn Marjorie Blackman, born 1890.

   (3) Mary Gwendolen Blackman, born 1891.

   (4) Maude Henrietta Blackman, born 1893.

10. Mary Constance Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 2nd January 1872; married, 6th April 1893, Lionel Cripps, son of Lieut.-General John Cripps, and by him, who was born 11th October 1863, has issue :—

MRS ROBERT HEDDLE OF MELSETTER *née* MOODIE.

(From a Painting at Melsetter House by Sir John Watson Gordon, 1833.)

(1) Lionel Cripps, born 26th December 1893.

(2) Harold Cripps, born 23rd July 1897.

(3) Hereward Cripps, born 26th December 1900.

(4) Derrick Cripps, born 12th July 1902.

11. Ina Annie Isabella Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 11th October 1873; married, at Grahamstown, Cape Colony, 30th June 1896, the Rev. Bertie Lefroy Walton Kitching, and by him, who died at Walmer, near Port Elizabeth, 7th November 1896, has issue:—

(1) Berthie Walton Kitching, born at Port Elizabeth, 14th April 1897.

12. Maude Carrington Lovemore, born at Bushy Park, 3rd May 1877; died ———.

VIII. Janet Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, 1832; married, at Port Elizabeth, Charles Bayly Cox, sometime Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Worcester, Cape Colony, and has issue:—

1. Charles Edward Cox, Captain, Leicester Regiment, born 9th November 1863; married Edith, daughter of [———] Whitehead, and has issue:—

(1) Elinor Cox.

2. Constance Cox, born 1862; married, at Port Elizabeth, Flemming Skelton Wimble, son of [———] Wimble of Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony, and has issue:—

(1) Helen Wimble.

(2) Audrey Wimble.

3. Isabel Cox, born 1867; unmarried.

Benjamin Moodie married, secondly, at Blackheath, London, 1841, Susan, daughter of ——— Barnett, who *d.s.p.* in England about 1858. He died at Groot Vaders Bosch, Swellendam, 2nd April 1856, and was buried there.

XV. James Moodie, Esq., of South Africa, eleventh representative of Melsetter, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born, in Scotland, 26th May 1819, and married, at Grahamstown, Cape Colony, 4th March 1836, Sara Maria Johanna, daughter of John Benjamin Van Zyl of Grootfontein, Cradock, Cape Colony, and by her, who was born 19th December 1817, and died 20th July 1897, he had issue:—

I. Benjamin Moodie, his heir.

II. Thomas Moodie. See Moodie, Cadet of Melsetter.

III. Donald Montgomery Moodie, born at Swellendam, aforesaid, 7th April 1841, *d.s.p.* at Newcastle, Natal, September 1897, having married, at Mauritius, 1869, Emma, daughter of [———] Haddon, by whom he had issue two sons, who both died young, at Mauritius. She died at Newcastle, aforesaid, 15th January 1901.

IV. John Benjamin Moodie, born at Burghersdorp, Cape Colony, 3rd August 1854; died at Salisbury, Rhodesia, 27th August 1900, having married, at Newcastle, aforesaid, 29th October 1885, Margaret Agnes, daughter of John Gray Brown, and by her, who was born at Claremont, Cape Colony, 17th January 1866, had issue:—

1. James Gray Moodie, born in dist. Harrismith, Orange River Colony, 22nd September 1891.
2. Richard Moodie, born at Charter, Rhodesia, 6th April 1893.
3. Julia Sarah Moodie, born in dist. Harrismith, aforesaid, 23rd May 1888.
4. Agnes Manica Moodie, born at Umtali, Manicaland, 11th September 1894.
5. Janet Moodie, born at Pietersburg, Transvaal, 19th July 1897.

V. Malcolm Moodie, born at Doruhoek, dist. Burghersdorp, 17th July 1856; unmarried.

VI. Harriet Susan Moodie, born at Swellendam, aforesaid, 24th September 1842; married, at Cradock, aforesaid, 2nd June 1862, William Bucknall, son of Samuel Bucknall of Long Heaton, co. Derby; and by him, who was born at Long Heaton, aforesaid, 29th January 1821, and died in South Africa, 4th December 1901, she had issue:—

1. William James Bucknall, born at Tarkastad, Cape Colony, 2nd April 1863; married, at Boksburg, Transvaal, 14th January 1895, Johanna Henrietta, daughter of Johannes Nicolas van den Berg of Klaarfontein, Ladysmith, and by her, who was born at Weenen, Natal, 5th December 1875, he has issue:—

(1) Helena Jacoba Bucknall, born at Natalspruit Station, Transvaal, 4th December 1897.

2. James Bucknall, born at Stofpoort, Orange River Colony, 20th December 1864; married, at Bethlehem, aforesaid, 9th May 1893, Paulina Levena, daughter of William Abraham Bester of Coega, dist. Bethlehem, and by her, who was born 1st January 1876, he has issue:—

(1) William James Bucknall, born at Coega, aforesaid, 3rd January 1897.

(2) Adriana Josina Bucknall, born at Coega, aforesaid, 26th March 1894.

(3) Harriet Susan Bucknall, born at Golden Gate, dist. Bethlehem, 11th November 1902.

3. Thomas Dunbar Bucknall, born at Olot, dist. Ladybrand, 20th September 1874; married, at Heilbron, Orange River Colony, 6th April 1897, Soffelina Magdelena, daughter of Christoffel Taylor of Fickburg, Orange River Colony, and by her, who was born March 1876, he has issue:—

(1) William James Bucknall, born at Parys, dist. Heilbron, 26th March 1899.

(2) Christoffel Taylor Bucknall, born at Blaun Bloemjesfontein, dist. Frankfort, Orange River Colony, 23rd July 1901.

(3) Elizabeth Susanna Bucknall, born at Parys, aforesaid, 11th February 1898.

4. Sarah Isabella Bucknall, born at Zuurfontein, dist. Smithfield, 11th September 1866; married, at Bethlehem, aforesaid, 27th May 1884, Jacob Johannes Naude Papenfus, and by him, who was born 17th August 1855, and died 18th December 1903, she had issue:—

(1) Simon Francois Papenfus, born at Naaunpoort, dist. Bethlehem, 14th November 1885.

(2) William Bucknall Papenfus, born at Naaunpoort, aforesaid, 2nd July 1887.

(3) Paul Francois Naude Papenfus, born at Golden Gate, aforesaid, 5th August 1889.

(4) Harriet Susan Papenfus, born at London, dist. Heilbron, 22nd October 1893.

(5) Susanna Helena Papenfus, born at London, aforesaid, 24th August 1895.

(6) Jannet Elizabeth Papenfus, born at London, aforesaid, 25th February 1899.

5. Margery Johanna Bucknall, born at Olot, aforesaid, 26th September 1870; married, at Bethlehem, aforesaid, 6th November 1887, Paul Machiel (son of the above-named William Abraham) Bester, and by him has issue:—

(1) William Abram Bester, born at Coeberg, dist. Bethlehem, 9th February 1889.

(2) Paul Michael Bester, born at Coeberg, aforesaid, July 1893.

(3) Thomas Dunbar Bester, born at Coeberg, aforesaid, 22nd April 1898.

(4) Harriet Susan Bester, born at Coeberg, aforesaid, 2nd October 1890.

(5) Adriana Jesina Bester, born at Coeberg, aforesaid, 14th November 1894.

(6) Margery Johanna Bester, born at Coeberg, aforesaid, 27th August 1897.

6. Emma Bucknall, born at Snymanshoek, aforesaid, 26th November 1877; married, at Boxburg, aforesaid, Alexander Hay Hepburn, son of Samuel Stephenson Hepburn, of Scotland, and by him, who was born at Queenstown, Cape Colony, 15th December 1866, has issue:—

(1) Alexander William Hepburn, born at Natalspruit Station, aforesaid, 25th December 1898.

(2) Stephen Norman Hepburn, born at Natalspruit Station, aforesaid, 15th December 1903.

(3) Harriet Emma Hepburn, born at Natalspruit Station, aforesaid, 23rd May 1897.

7. Deborah Johanna Bucknall, born at Naunpoort, aforesaid, 14th April 1883; unmarried.

8. Harriet Susanna Anna Bucknall, born at Naunpoort, aforesaid, 13th December 1884; unmarried.

VII. Margery Hester Moodie, born at Doornhoek, aforesaid, 4th December 1845; married, at Smithfield, Orange River Colony 16th March 1863, Edmund Francis Coleman, son of George Coleman, of Dublin, and by him, who was born at Sydney, New South Wales, 12th December 1836, she has issue :—

1. Thomas Edmund Coleman, born at Inhoek, aforesaid, 9th February 1874.

2. Sara Susanna Coleman, born at Krantz Kraal, dist. Winburg, Orange River Colony, 15th January 1864; died at Old Umtali, Rhodesia, 31st May 1896; married, at Chantry, dist. Maclear East Griqualand, 12th March 1885, John Warren Nesbitt, son of Alexander Nesbitt of Fort Peddie, by whom she had issue :—

   (1) Edmund Alexander Nesbitt, born at Chantry, aforesaid, 2nd February 1886.

   (2) Hector Stanley Nesbitt, born at Old Umtali, aforesaid, 25th August 1895.

   (3) Josephine Annie Moodie Nesbitt, born at White Hill, Barberton, Transvaal, 8th August 1888.

   (4) Nora Nesbitt, born at Johannesburg, 9th March 1892.

3. Lucretia Maria Coleman, born at Carnarvon, Queenstown, Cape Colony, 15th August 1865, married, at Salisbury, Rhodesia, 3rd March 1896, Sydney Nathaniel Arnott, son of George Arnott, of Queenstown, aforesaid, and has issue :—

   (1) Robert Sydney Arnott, born at Queenstown, aforesaid, 11th February 1897.

   (2) George Edmund Arnott, born at Salisbury, aforesaid, 31st January 1899.

   (3) Constance Lilian Arnott, born at Queenstown, aforesaid, 12th October 1900.

   (4) Stella Nesta Arnott, born at Queenstown, aforesaid, 27th May 1902.

4. Georgina Marian Johanna Coleman, born at Carnarvon, aforesaid, 17th October 1867; married, at Maclear, aforesaid, 13th

October 1886, Thomas Benjamin Hulley, son of Edward Hulley of Governor's Kop, Grahamstown, and has issue :—

(1) Francis Edward Hulley, born at Barberton, aforesaid, 8th November 1888.

(2) Cecil Malcolm Hulley, born at Barberton, aforesaid, 25th December 1891.

(3) Eric Hulley, born at Salisbury, aforesaid, 19th September 1899.

(4) Thomas Coleman Hulley, born at Muizenburg, Cape Colony, 8th April 1901.

(5) Kathleen Hulley, born at Bethlehem, aforesaid, 13th October 1887 ; died 28th December following.

5. Eveline Frances Coleman, born at Elands Kloof, dist. Rouxville, Orange River Colony, 25th July 1871 ; married, at Salisbury, aforesaid, 27th December 1897, Leonard Farewell Holstock Roberts, son of the Rev. Cresswell Roberts of Marston Magna, co. Somerset, and has issue :—

(1) Leonard Cresswell Roberts, born at Salisbury, aforesaid, 18th November 1898.

(2) Francis Farewell Roberts, born at Melsetter, aforesaid, 4th November 1900.

VIII. Susan Jacoba Levina Moodie, born at Driefontein, aforesaid, 27th May 1847, married, at Egmont, aforesaid, 1st June 1875, Johannes Nicolas Roussouw van Reenan, and has issue :—

1. Jacob William van Reenan, born at Barletta, aforesaid, 22nd September 1877.

2. James Benjamin Moodie van Reenan, born at Barletta, aforesaid, 9th October 1878, died 14th August 1901.

3. Johannes Nicolas van Reenan, born at Golden Gate, aforesaid, 7th May 1880.

4. Michael William Blor van Reenan, born at Golden Gate, aforesaid, 18th September 1885.

5. Lilian Johanna van Reenan, born at Ladybrand, aforesaid, 17th June 1876, married, at Ladysmith, Natal, 5th July 1902,

Percival de la Harpe, who was born at Vleyplaats, Bedford, Cape Colony, 16th May 1874.

6. Rosalette Bruron Roussouw van Reenan, born at Golden Gate, aforesaid, 23rd July 1881.

7. Harriet Levina van Reenan, born at Golden Gate, aforesaid, 30th April 1883.

8. Ina Helisse van Reenan, born at Golden Gate, aforesaid, 30th December 1890.

IX. Janet Elizabeth Moodie, born at Doornhoek, aforesaid, 9th December 1848; married at Smithfield, aforesaid, 4th March 1865, Gert Franz Johannes Henning of Olot, aforesaid, son of Martinus Christoffel Henning, of Driefontein, and has issue:—

1. Martin Christoffel Henning, born at Olot, aforesaid, 14th January 1873; married at Aliwal North, aforesaid, 6th October 1903, Martha Sofia, daughter of Gabriel Coetze of Olivarsville, dist. Aliwal North.

2. James Henning, born at Olot, aforesaid, 31st December 1874.

3. Gert Alwyn Johannes Smith Henning, born at Olot, aforesaid, 14th December 1880.

4. Sarah Maria Henning, born at Zuurfontein, dist. Smithfield, Orange River Colony, 2nd March 1866; married at Ladybrand, aforesaid, 5th July 1888, Esias Gert Thomas Meyer, son of Jacobus Pietrus Meyer of Bankees, dist. Ladybrand, and has issue:—

   (1) James Peter Meyer, born at Olot, aforesaid, 27th June 1889.

   (2) Jenet Meyer, born at Bankees, aforesaid, 15th June 1891.

   (3) Cathrin Meyer, born at Bankees, aforesaid, 10th December 1894.

5. Hester Magdelene Henning, born at Zuurfontein, aforesaid, 7th October 1867; married, first, [———] Ersicht; secondly, at Alexandria, Egypt, Alfred H. Williams.

6. Cornelia Johanna Henning, born at Olot, aforesaid, 26th October 1869; married at Ladybrand, 7th November 1892,

Martin Samuel Page, son of Samuel Page, Esq. of The Red House, Wickham Market, co. Suffolk, and has issue :—

(1) Richard Martin Gascoyne Dovelele Page, born at Saxonie, dist. Ladybrand, 29th September 1895.

(2) Charles Herbert Page, born at The Poplars, dist. Thaba Nchu, Orange River Colony, 20th January 1904.

(3) Janet Patric Elizabeth Page, born at Olot, aforesaid, 24th February 1898.

7. Janet Elizabeth Henning, born at Olot, aforesaid, 13th January 1877; married at Don Don, dist. Ladybrand, 15th September 1896, Ewald Wilhelm Erdmuth Starker, son of Wilhelm Erdmuth Starker, of Freisdadt, Germany, and has issue :—

(1) Johannes Wilhelm Erdmuth Starker, born at Twyfelfontein, dist. Ladybrand, 24th June 1897.

(2) Felix Herrmann Richard Starker, born at Don Don, aforesaid, 15th November 1899.

(3) Gert Franz Johannes Starker, born in British Basutoland, 27th June 1901.

(4) Elizabeth Juanuta Maria Starker, born at Krugersdorp, Transvaal, 17th November 1898.

8. Alethea Cecilia Petronella Henning, born at Olot, aforesaid, 28th February 1879.

X. Hester Margaret Helen Moodie, born at Burghersdorp, aforesaid, 19th December 1852; married at Bethlehem, aforesaid, 18th July 1870, Piet Daniel van Zyl, son of Casper van Zyl of Schaap Plaats dist. Bethlehem, and has issue :—

1. James Benjamin van Zyl, born at Joubert's Valley, dist. Bethlehem, 2nd September 1879.

2. Piet Daniel van Zyl, born at Snymanshoek, aforesaid, 11th December 1880.

3. Sarah Maria Johanna van Zyl, born at St Fort, 1st July 1871; married at Joubert's Valley, aforesaid, 18th February 1890, Zerub Baily Anderson, son of William Anderson, Esq., of Edinburgh, and died 4th February 1892, leaving issue :—

(1) Sarah Maria Johanna Anderson, born at Bethlehem, aforesaid, 6th November 1891. [?]

4. Susan Harriet van Zyl, born at Snymanshoek, aforesaid, 29th April 1875; married at Bethlehem, aforesaid, 24th March 1903, Daniel Malan.

5. Jemima Martina van Zyl, born at Snymanshoek, aforesaid, 9th December 1877; married at Bethlehem, 10th May 1899, Frederick Thorrold, son of James Alger Thorrold, of Ladysmith, and has issue:—

(1) Margaret Rose Thorrold, born at Thlotsie Heights, Basutoland, 13th September 1901.

6. Hester Margaret Helen van Zyl, born at Joubert's Valley, aforesaid, 28th July 1882.

7. Janet Elizabeth van Zyl, born at Bethlehem, aforesaid, 25th September 1892.

XI. Sarah Maria Cornelia Moodie, born at Speelmanskop, dist. Cradock, 14th June 1859; married at Bethlehem, aforesaid, 10th December 1877, Casper Hendrik Badenhorst, son of John Badenhorst, of Smithfield, Orange River Colony, and has issue:—

1. John William Badenhorst, born 11th May 1881; died 21st July 1900.

2. James Moodie Badenhorst, born at Groen Vlei, dist. Ficksburg, Orange River Colony, 8th August 1883.

3. Wallace Donald Badenhorst, born at Groen Vlei, aforesaid, 16th December 1885.

4. Duncan Malcolm Damant Badenhorst, born at Senekal, Orange River Colony, 20th January 1897.

5. Eva Anna Badenhorst, born at Groen Vlei, aforesaid, 21st July 1890.

6. Gladys Theodora Badenhorst, born at Groen Vlei, aforesaid, 12th April 1895.

James Moodie died 4th December 1894.

XVI. Benjamin Moodie, "Younger of Melsetter," eldest son and heir of the preceding, born at Doornhoek, dist. Burgersdorp, Cape Colony, 19th

December 1836; married Dorothea Maria, daughter of Martinus Christoffel Heming, of Aliwal North, Cape Colony, and by her, who was born at Driefontein, Aliwal North, aforesaid, 25th December 1840, he had issue:—

I. James Moodie, his heir.

II. Donald Martin Moodie, born at Couranderfontein, dist. Smithfield, aforesaid, 15th January 1867; died, unmarried, at Modderpoort, dist. Ladybrand, 3rd September 1887.

III. Benjamin Moodie, born at Barletta, dist. Ladybrand, 28th September 1871; died, unmarried, at Whitehills, dist Ladybrand, 20th April 1891.

IV. Thomas Moodie, born at Barletta, aforesaid, 19th May 1873, served with General Cronje, was one of the 16 general officers taken prisoner at Paardeberg, and was sent to St Helena.

V. Hester Magdalene Moodie, born at Zuurfontein, dist. Smithfield, aforesaid, 10th December 1865; married at Bloemfontein, 2nd September 1885 (or 1886), William Deale, Esq. of Douglas Valley, near Bloemfontein,[1] and by him, who was born at Aliwal North, aforesaid, 9th July 1853, has issue:—

1. James William Deale, born at Douglas Valley, aforesaid, 21st August 1886.

2. Benjamin Deale, born at Douglas Valley, aforesaid, 18th November 1887.

3. William Deale, born at Douglas Valley, aforesaid, 8th October 1889.

4. Dorothea Maria Deale, born at Bloemfontein, 31st July 1891.

5. Regina Cornelia Lusilia Deale, born at Wildealskloof, Bloemfontein, 4th July 1893.

6. Hester Magdalena Deale, born at Wildealskloof, aforesaid, 25th July 1895.

7. Catherina Maria Elizabeth Deale, born at Bloemfontein, 6th December 1896.

8. Alethea Cecilia Pietronella Deale, born at Bloemfontein, 31st May 1899.

[1] Son of James William Deale of Douglas Valley, aforesaid, who was born in Cape Town, 21st September 1819, by his wife, Regina Cornelia, *née* Anderson, born in Worcester, Cape Colony, 6th May 1832.

9. Sarah Hester Deale, born at Wildealskloof, aforesaid, 3rd July 1901.

10. Lilian Deale, born at Douglas Valley, aforesaid, 8th March 1903.

VI. Alethea Cecilia Pietronella Moodie, born at Snymanshock, aforesaid, 20th December 1874; unmarried.

Benjamin Moodie *d.v.p.* at Egmont, dist. Rouxville, Orange River Colony, 21st July 1877.

XVII. James Moodie, Esq., twelfth and present representative of Melsetter, some time a burgher of the late Orange Free State, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born at Grootfontein, dist Cradock, Cape Colony, 10th February 1864, and succeeded his grandfather as representative of the Moodies of Melsetter, 4th December 1894. He married at Ladybrand, aforesaid, Johanna Christina, daughter of Jacobus Albertus van Zyl of Mount Blanc, dist. Ladybrand, and by her, who was born at Patrysfontein, dist. Aliwal North, 21st October 1865, he has issue:—

I. Benjamin Moodie, "Younger of Melsetter," born at Whitehills, aforesaid, 25th January 1893.

II. Hester Magdelene Moodie, born 21st June 1903.

During the late South African War, Mr Moodie served with the Orange Free State forces, and was taken prisoner at Paardeberg in trying to relieve General Cronje. He is now farming in the Orange River Colony.

II. MOODIE, CADET OF MELSETTER, NOW OF SOUTH AFRICA.

XVI. THOMAS MOODIE, Esq., second son of James Moodie, eleventh representative of Melsetter, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, dist. Swellendam, 29th November 1839; married at Smithfield, Orange River Colony, 24th August 1863, Cecilia Jacomina, daughter of [———] Roberts, Esq, and by her, who was born at Somerset East, Cape Colony, 20th June 1842, he had issue, with four others, who died in infancy:—

I. John Henry Roberts Moodie, his heir.

II. James Benjamin Moodie, born at St Fort, dist. Bethlehem, Orange River Colony, 22nd December 1872.

III. Thomas Dreyer Moodie, born at St Fort, aforesaid, 5th May 1874; married at Pretoria, 9th December 1902, Susara Margarita, daughter of [———] Erasmus. She was born at Doornkloof, Pretoria, 23rd June 1884.

IV. Donald Charles Petrus Moodie, born (twin) at Inhoek, dist. Bethlehem, 14th September 1879.

V. Malcolm Mauritz Moodie, born (twin) at Inhoek, dist. Bethlehem, 14th September 1879.

VI. Benjamin Moodie, born at Gelyenfontein, dist. Ladybrand, Orange River Colony, 29th March 1884.

VII. George Christian Stephen Moodie, born at Loskop, dist. Bethlehem, 20th June 1886.

VIII. Sarah Maria Moodie, born at Knapdaar, dist. Smithfield, 17th December 1866; married at Victoria, Rhodesia, 24th October 1892, her cousin, George Benjamin Dunbar Moodie, of Natal, who *d.v.p.* at Melsetter, Rhodesia, 9th March 1897, leaving issue.

IX. Johanna Maria Moodie, born at Inhoek, dist. Bethlehem, 9th April 1871; married Daniel Elardus (son of Michael Christian Elardus) Erasmus, and by him, who was born at Doornkloof, Pretoria, 14th August 1870, she has issue:—

1. Michiel Christian Elardus Erasmus, born 12th May 1896.

2. Cecilia Moodie Erasmus, born 12th July 1894.

3. Anna Susanna Erasmus, born 17th November 1897.

4. Johanna Maria Erasmus, born 12th May 1902.

5. Susara Margarita Erasmus, born 24th June 1904.

X. Elsie Elizabeth Moodie, born at Snymanshoek, dist. Bethlehem, 20th January 1878; married, first, [———] Markham, from whom she was divorced; secondly, at Melsetter, Rhodesia, 17th October 1901, Walter Frederick Acutt, Esq., of Melsetter, aforesaid, son of of the Rev. [———] Acutt, of Wolverhampton.

XI. Harriet Magdalene Moodie, born at Gelyenfontein, aforesaid, 3rd January 1882; married at Maritzburg, Natal, 8th July 1902, Walter Mears, son of James Mears, Esq., of Pretoria, and has issue:—

1. Ware Mears, born 14th May 1903.

2. Peace Mears, born 19th February 1904.

Thomas Moodie died 30th April 1894.

XVII. John Henry Roberts Moodie, Esq., eldest son and heir of the preceding, born at Haartebeestefontein, dist. Smithfield, Orange River Colony, 11th June 1864; married at Heidelberg, Transvaal, 28th March 1893, Catherine Adriana, daughter of [———] Sinet, and by her, who was born at Boschpoort, dist. Smithfield, 18th February 1869, he has issue:—

I. Marcus Albert Moodie, born 15th October 1895.

II. Catherine Constance Moodie, born 25th October 1898.

III. Cecilia Ina Moodie, born 31st May 1903.

III. MOODIE, CADET OF MELSETTER, NOW OF GROOT VADERS BOSCH

XV. DONALD MOODIE, Esq., of Groot Vaders Bosch,[1] dist. Swellendam, Cape Colony, J.P. (since 1873), third son of Benjamin Moodie, Esq., tenth of Melsetter, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, aforesaid, 29th December 1827, succeeded his father in that property, 2nd April 1856, and married, first, at Worcester, Cape Colony, 1870, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Cox, who *d.s.p.* the same year. He married, secondly, 7th March 1873, Helen Joanna, daughter of William Aitken MacIntyre, Esq. of Ceres, Cape Colony, J.P., and some time special Justice of Tulhagh, Cape Colony, and has had issue:—

I. Benjamin William Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, aforesaid, 18th June 1874, served with Roberts' Horse during the Boer War, and was mortally wounded at the Battle of Diamond Hill, 11th June 1900. He died, unmarried, *v.p.*, two days later, and was buried on the 16th in the English Church Cemetery at Pretoria, where a handsome marble headstone was placed over his grave by the officers and men of his squadron.

II. Donald Sinclair Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, 17th December 1876, served in Swellendam Mounted Rifles during the Boer War.

III. William Macintyre Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, 26th October 1878; married, April 1905, Marion, daughter of the late William Hull, Esq., of Wynberg.

IV. Thomas Dunbar Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, 6th June 1880.

V. Eric David Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, 18th June 1881, served in Swellendam Mounted Rifles during the Boer War.

VI. Malcolm Nicholson Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, 2nd August 1882.

[1] "The Moodie family residing at Groot Vaders Bosch, Swellendam, are keeping up the old traditions of their ancestors in being well to the fore in everything affecting the well-being of the Colony. No sooner did they learn that the Government considered that the district should be prepared to defend itself from the probable invasion of the Republican Boers, than they enrolled themselves at the Magistrate's office, the leader of the party being Mr Donald Moodie, a gentleman who has, by several years, passed his three score and ten, and the youngest of the sons being only 15. If this exemplary lead were followed throughout the district, the chances of the Republicans would be reduced to a minimum."—*The Cape Times* about November 1900.

GROOT VADERS BOSCH, Cape Colony.
Now the Seat of Donald Moodie, Esq., J.P.

VII. Francis Vigne Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, 15th May 1885.

VIII. Walter Alfred Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, 18th February 1890.

IX. Elizabeth Winifred Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch.

X. Margaret Isabella Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch; married, 20th September 1904, at Wynberg, Cape Town, to Alfred Theodore Hennessy.

XI. Helen Margery Moodie, born at Groot Vaders Bosch.

IV. MOODIE, CADET OF MELSETTER,
Now of Westfield.

XV. Malcolm Moodie, Esq. of Westfield, Port Beaufort, Cape Colony, fourth son of Benjamin Moodie of Melsetter, born at Groot Vaders Bosch, 29th March 1833; married, first, at Zuurbraak, 1859, Johanna, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Helm, of Zuurbraak, Swellendam, and by her, who was born 23rd April 1840, he had issue:—

I. Benjamin Moodie of Westfield, his heir.

II. Daniel Donald Moodie, joint-proprietor of Westfield with his brother Benjamin, born at Riversdale, Cape Colony, 21st June 1863.

III. Duncan Dunbar Moodie, born at Disselfontein, Swellendam, 22nd March 1867.

IV. John Moodie, born at Disselfontein, aforesaid, 15th May 1872.

V. Margery Johanna Moodie, born at Riversdale, aforesaid, 18th April 1860.

VI. Isabella Josephine Moodie, born at Disselfontein, aforesaid, 24th June 1866.

VII. Charlotte Antoinette Moodie, born at Disselfontein, aforesaid, 7th January 1869; deceased.

VIII. Jessie Moodie, born at Disselfontein, aforesaid, 1871; died, 1872.

IX. Alice Katherine Moodie, born at Disselfontein, aforesaid, 16th August 1873; married C. Hopley, of Kimberley, and has issue.

X. Annie Charlotte Moodie, born at Disselfontein, aforesaid, 6th April 1874; married [———] Borcherds.

He married, secondly, at Bredasdorp, 23rd April 1877, Ellen Elizabeth (now of Westbourne, Riversdale, Cape Colony), daughter of the Rev. Thomas Clementson, of Cape Town, and by her, who was born 11th October 1855, he had further issue:—

XI. Thomas Moodie, born in Orange Free State, 25th December 1880.

XII. Malcolm Dunbar Moodie, born in Orange Free State, aforesaid, 15th May 1883.

XIII. Angus William Moodie, born at Westfield, aforesaid, 6th August 1886.

XIV. Alexander Shaw Moodie, born at Westfield, aforesaid, 28th April 1893.

XV. Margaret Jessie Moodie, born in Orange Free State, aforesaid, 31st October 1879.

XVI. Isabella Dunbar Moodie, born at Westfield, aforesaid, 9th February 1885.

XVII. Violet Agnes Moodie, born at Westfield, aforesaid, 26th October 1887.

XVIII. Irene Maude Moodie, born at Westfield, aforesaid, 27th March 1890.

Malcolm Moodie succeeded his brother Thomas in the property of Westfield in 1883, and died there.

XVI. BENJAMIN MOODIE, Esq. of Westfield, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, succeeded his father jointly with his brother Daniel Donald in the property of Westfield; born at Riversdale, Cape Colony, 3rd October 1861; married at Cape Town, Alice Maria, daughter of the late Jacob John William Barry, of Swellendam, and has issue:—

I. Malcolm Barry Moodie, born at Westfield, 12th November 1901.

II. Annie Charlotte Moodie, born at Swellendam, 15th December 1897.

III. Martha Catherine Moodie, born at Westfield, 15th February 1899.

V. MOODIE, CADET OF MELSETTER,
Now of Natal.

XIV. Donald Moodie, Esq., Lieut. R.N., third son of James Moodie, ninth Laird of Melsetter, was born 25th June 1794, and entered the Royal Navy at Leith, 15th December 1808,[1] as a first-class volunteer on board the Ardent (64 guns, Captain James Vasbon), bearing the flag of Sir Osmond Nagle. He was transferred, in March 1809, to the Spitfire, sloop (Captain John Ellis), and after serving two years and a half in that vessel in the North Sea and Channel, at Quebec, and on the Spanish coast, he became, September 1811, midshipman on the America (74 guns, Captain Josias Rowley), on the Mediterranean station,[2] in which he served till October 1814; being present at the unsuccessful attack on Leghorn, the reduction of the Santa Maria and Guemios forts, the defences in the Gulf of Spezia, and the fall of Genoa. Quitting the America in October 1814, he next, until December 1815, served off Ushant and Madeira, and again in the Mediterranean in the Glasgow (50 guns, Captain the Hon. Henry Duncan) and Impressible (104 guns), flagship of Sir Josias Rowley. He received his commission as Lieutenant December 1815, shortly afterwards retiring on half-pay. In 1820 he emigrated to South Africa,[3] and joined his brothers Benjamin and John. After trying farming for some time, he accepted a post in the Civil Service of the Colony; and was for some time Acting-President of the Government Bank at Cape of Good Hope, Colonial Secretary of Natal, 1845-1849, and, in 1857, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. He married in the district of Albany, Cape Colony, 29th March 1824, Eliza Sophia, second daughter of Major George Pigot, and had issue:—

I. William James Dunbar Moodie, his heir.

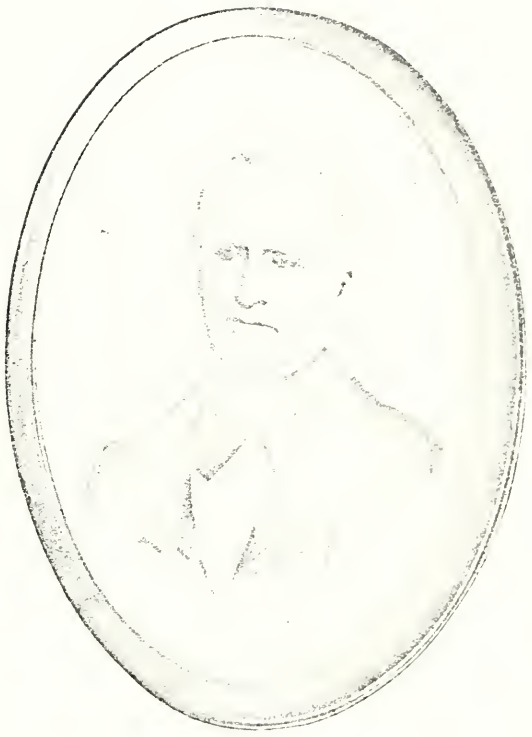
II. George Pigot Moodie. (See Pigot-Moodie of Westbrooke.)

III. Donald Hugh Menzies Moodie, born at Grahamstown, Cape Colony, 22nd April 1830; married, 1st May 1867, Maria Adriana Barbara, daughter of Adrian Smuts, and has had issue:—

[1] See O'Byrne's Naval Biography.

[2] He was wounded in one of the attacks on a fort in the Mediterranean. The ball, which entered at the shoulder, it was found impossible to extract.—"Moodies of Melsetter," p. 17.

[3] "Donald Moodie, midshipman in the ship with his brother James, was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and, when on half-pay, emigrated to South Africa. He held in succession several important posts, such as Clerk of the Peace, District Judge of Albany, and afterwards held the important office of 'Protector of Slaves' at Grahamstown till the final abolition of slavery. He was afterwards appointed Colonial Secretary, as the office was called, under the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, which office he held for many years, contending manfully for the rights of the Kaffirs, who had been deprived of lands, granted them by the British Government, by a selfish local faction. He died at Pietermaritzburg in Natal, aged 68."—"Scenes from the Life of a Soldier and Settler," by J. W. Dunbar Moodie.



DONALD MOODIE, Esq., R.N.,
Colonial Secretary for Natal.

(From a Miniature in possession of his daughter.)

1. Donald Alfred Pigot Moodie, born at Ladysmith, Natal, 16th December 1868; baptized 1st March 1869; married, and has issue :—

   (1) Alfred Donald Robert Moodie.

   (2) Vista Emma Ina Moodie.

2. Adrian Patrick Dunbar Moodie, born at Ladysmith, aforesaid, 14th December 1870; died, unmarried, in Pretoria of wounds received during the Boer War of 1899-1902.

3. William James Dunbar Moodie, born at Harrismith, Orange River Colony, July 1872; died 22nd April 1874.

4. John Hugh Moodie, born at Harrismith, aforesaid, 10th April 1874; died, unmarried, at Maritzburg, 28th December 1899.

5. George Benjamin Moodie, born at Harrismith, aforesaid, 11th September 1876; died March 1877.

6. Harry Moodie, born 4th January 1878; died 3rd February following.

7. William George Pigot Moodie, born at Moodies, Barberton, 11th May 1885.

8. Donald Moodie, born at Moodies, aforesaid, 1888.

9. Benjamin Moodie, born at Moodies, aforesaid; died young.

10. Campbell Robert Moodie, born at Moodies, aforesaid, 1890.

11. George Moodie, born at Moodies, aforesaid; died young.

12. Memi Moodie, born at Doornkop, aforesaid, 27th December 1867; baptized 1st January 1868; died there same day.

13. Maria Charlotte Moodie, born at Ladysmith, aforesaid, 25th December 1869; died at Harrismith about 1872, aged 3 years.

14. Sophia Edith Moodie, born 6th June 1875; married, 1901, Alfred Bennett, and has issue a daughter.

15. Letitia Moodie, born at Harrismith, 24th May 1879; died 1st July following.

16. Caroline Charlotte Jessie Moodie, born at Harrismith, aforesaid, 22nd June 1880; married, 26th December 1900, William Rayden Morrison, and has issue :—

   (1) Margery Jessica Morrison, born 1902.

(2) A daughter, born 1904.

17. Louisa Rose Ina Moodie, born 11th September 1881; died young.

18. Vista Lolotte Louisa Moodie, born at Harrismith, aforesaid, 10th May 1883.

IV. Benjamin Charles Moodie, born at Graff Reinet, Cape Colony, 11th November 1833; died, unmarried, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 21st August 1858.

V. Richard James Frederic Moodie, born at Graff Reinet, aforesaid, 23rd January 1835; died there 1st February 1836.

VI. John Bell Moodie, born at Graff Reinet, aforesaid, 6th February 1836; died at Pietermaritzburg, 1876, having married Anne Emily, daughter of [———] Hallett, by whom, who re-married T. C. Birbeck of Kokstad, he had issue:—

1. Harry Moodie, District Commissioner, Rhodesia, born 18th March 1869; married, 1892, Lilla, daughter of [———] Turton, and has issue:—

(1) Donald Moodie, born 1893.

(2) Dorothie Moodie, born 1896.

(3) Beatrice Moodie, born 1897.

2. Caroline Emily (Daisy) Moodie, born 18th June 1870; married, at Holy Trinity Church, Kokstad, Cape Colony, 4th July 1895, William Henry Boothby Phillips, Captain, C.M.R.; died at Umtali, July 1904; and has issue:—

(1) Charles Moodie Ralph Phillips, born 18th August 1896.

(2) Ina Moodie Phillips, born 22nd June 1898.

VII. Duncan Campbell Francis Moodie, author of "British Battles in South Africa," born at Cape Town, 24th January 1838; died at sea about March 1891, having married, at Adelaide, South Australia, 1874, Matilda, daughter of [———] Hunt, and had issue:—

1. Harald Wedderburn Moodie, born 21st September 1874; died December 1898.

2. Erland Olave Moodie, born at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 5th May 1884.

VIII. Frederic Walter Octavius Moodie, born at Cape Town, 26th September 1839; died there 20th June 1840.

IX. Alfred Harding West Moodie, born in Pietermaritzburg, 29th December 1846; *d.s.p.*, 27th February 1882, having married Margaret, daughter of John Rymer.

X. Sophia Eliza Moodie, born near Grahamstown, 15th May 1825; married, first, 29th March 1843, David Taylor, Esq.; secondly, John Shepstone, Esq., of Natal; and died, in Natal, 20th January 1860, having had issue by first husband:—

1. John David Taylor, born at George Town, 10th March 1849; married, 26th May 1874, Rose, daughter of A. B. Allison, and has issue:—
   (1) Albert David John Taylor, born 8th April 1875.
   (2) Herbert Alfred Taylor, born 10th February 1878.
   (3) Ernest Gordon Taylor, born 20th January 1884.
   (4) George Leslie Taylor, born 12th February 1885.
   (5) James Percy Taylor, born 23rd April 1886.
   (6) Elizabeth Sophia Taylor, born 26th September 1876.
   (7) Violet Elia Taylor, born 28th March 1879.
   (8) Katherine Mary Anna Taylor, born 26th November 1880.
   (9) Marianne Elizabeth Taylor, born 26th May 1882.
   (10) Gertrude Rose Taylor, born 6th September 1883.
   (11) Ruth Anna Taylor, born 14th January 1889.
   (12) Leonora Frances Rose Taylor, born 15th March 1891.
2. Mary Porter Taylor, married, 24th October 1866, Martinus Stuart, and has issue four sons and a daughter.

XI. Catherine Jemima Moodie, born at The Cowie, Cape Colony, 11th August 1826; married at Pietermaritzburg, 13th November 1850, Captain William Howard Jesse, R.E., who was born at St John's, New Brunswick, 13th November 1821, and was killed in the Redan, Sebastopol, 18th June 1855. She died in Natal, 29th September 1860, and had issue:—

1. Mary Louise Jesse, died, unmarried, aged 17.

XII. Charlotte Mary Moodie, born 8th February 1832; married at Maritzburg, 2nd February 1853, the Very Rev. James Green, D.D., Dean of Maritzburg, and died 17th May 1888, and had issue :—

1. Francis James Green, born at Maritzburg, 10th September 1854; married Isabel, daughter of W. Molison, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

2. Edward Mackenzie Green, now Greene, Barrister-at-law, K.C., Colonel of the Natal Carbineers 1880-1903, Hon. Colonel in Army 1904, M.L.A., Natal, born at Maritzburg, 18th November 1857; married Maud, daughter of Captain Nourse, R.N., and has issue four sons and a daughter.

3. Charles Bernard Green, now Greene, born at Maritzburg, 29th November 1862; married Edith, daughter of W. Morton, and has issue two sons and three daughters.

4. Elizabeth Alice Sophia Green, born at Maritzburg, 10th August 1856; died there, 11th August 1889, having married, first, Thomas Lovell Scott, and, secondly, Frederick Nugent Tucker, by whom she had issue :—

   (1) James Frederick Tucker.

5. Lolotte Helen Green, born at Maritzburg, 8th February 1859; married Canon Bowditch, and has issue three daughters.

6. Lucy Mildred Green, born 24th May 1865; married the Rev. Percival Troughton, Canon of Maritzburg, and has issue two sons and four daughters.

XIII. Caroline Maria Mackenzie Moodie, born at Cape Town, 13th September, 1841; married, at Maritzburg, aforesaid, 29th December 1864, Harry Wylde-Browne, Esq., and has had issue :—

1. Edward Ernest Wylde-Browne, born at Umzinto, Natal, 20th September 1867; served in Matabele Rebellion in 1896, and in Boer War 1899-1902.

2. Aubrey Benjamin Wylde-Browne, born at Umzinto, aforesaid, 9th October 1869; served as Lieutenant, Natal Carbineers, from January to May 1900 in Boer War; died, unmarried, of enteric fever in Maritzburg, 28th May 1900.

3. Harry Cecil Bickersteth Wylde-Browne, born at Maritzburg, 14th June 1886.

4. Katherine Edith Wylde-Browne, born at Umzinto, aforesaid, 24th November 1865; married, at Maritzburg, 12th August 1896, Arthur Seymour Woodgate, Esq., and has issue:—

   (1) Dorothy Mary Woodgate, born 20th September 1897.

   (2) Enid Alice Woodgate, born 8th July 1903.

5. Geraldine Mary Wylde-Browne, born at Maritzburg, 11th January 1873; married there, 25th July 1898, John Nugent Murray MacGregor, Captain, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

6. Monica Wylde-Browne, born at Maritzburg, 16th June 1874.

7. Leonora Agnes Wylde-Browne, born at Maritzburg, 5th May 1876; married, first, at Maritzburg, 4th May 1898, Charles Albert Hensley, Captain, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was killed at Venterspruit, January 1900; secondly, on 18th February 1901, Harry Whitworth, Esq., and has issue:—

   (1) Leonora Angela Whitworth, born 28th September 1901.

   (2) Joan Marguerite Whitworth, born 8th December 1902.

XIV. Edith Jessie Georgiena Moodie, born at George, Cape Colony, 10th November 1842.

Donald Moodie died near Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 27th August 1861, in his 68th year. His widow died 26th October 1881.

XV. William James Dunbar Moodie, Esq., J.P., eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born at Port Francis, Cape Colony, 13th November 1827; entered the Civil Service 1843, and, in 1860, was appointed Stipendiary Resident Magistrate and Administrator of Native Law for co. Alexandra, Natal. In 1865 he received a commission as Major-Commandant of the volunteer corps of the Alexandra Mounted Rifles formed in that co. under his auspices. He married, first, in Natal, 28th September 1853, Clarissa, daughter of [———] Meek, and by her had issue:—

I. Donald Sutherland Dunbar Moodie, born at Maritzburg, 2nd September 1855; *d.v.p.s.p.* at Umtali, Pondoland, 22nd December 1875.

II. Malcolm James Dunbar Moodie, born 27th September 1857; *d.v.p.s.p.*, being killed at Isandlhana, 22nd January 1879.

III. George Benjamin Dunbar Moodie, of whom presently.

IV. William Alexander Dunbar Moodie, born at Umkomanzi, 8th

December 1863; married, at Standleton, 29th November 1886, Hester Helena, daughter of Esias Jacobus Meyer, and has issue:—

1. Hester Helena Moodie, born 17th July 1888.
2. Hilda Mildred Moodie, born 11th February 1890.

V. Norman Robert Dunbar Moodie, born 6th August 1863; died, unmarried, at Greystone, Estcourt, Natal.

VI. Cuthbert John Dunbar Moodie, born 24th February 1867; died, unmarried, in Canada.

VII. Colin Macgregor Dunbar Moodie, born 9th March 1869; died at Umzinto, Natal, 18th July following.

VIII. Alan Patrick Dunbar Moodie, born 19th January 1871; died, unmarried, at Johannesburg.

IX. Charlotte Mary St Clair Moodie, married the Hon. Frederick Robert Moor, Member of the Legislative Assembly since 1886 and of the Executive Council of Natal, being one of the party who carried responsible government for the Colony; Minister of Native Affairs, 1893-1897; and from 1899-1902 acting Premier of Natal; Natal delegate to the inaugural festivities of the Australian Commonwealth; and has issue:—

1. Douglas Moor.
2. St Clair Moor, Barrister-at-law.
3. Cosmo Moor.
4. Leonore Moor.
5. Marion Moor, married, 1903, Owen Walters, and has issue.
6. Shirley Moor.
7. Marjorie Moor.

X. Flora Agnes Strickland Moodie.

XI. Clara Jessie Maude Moodie, married Richard Rimer, and has issue:—

1. Guy Rimer.
2. Grace Rimer.
3. Joyce Rimer.

He married, secondly, August 1894, Mary (Minnie), daughter of John George

WESTBROOKE, NEAR CAPE TOWN.

THE SEAT OF GEORGE F. A. PIGOT-MOODIE, ESQ.

Heddle, Esq. of Melsetter, Orkney, and died at Bournemouth, 13th June 1903, being buried there the 17th following.

XVI. George Benjamin Dunbar Moodie, Esq., third, but, after 1879, eldest surviving son and heir-apparent of the preceding, born 8th July 1861; married, at Victoria, Rhodesia, 24th October 1892, his second cousin, Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Moodie, Esq., of the Orange Free State, and had issue :—

I. Lenander Starr Jameson Moodie, born 1895-6; died young.

II. George Benjamin Dunbar Moodie, his heir.

III. Cecilia Barbara Lovemore Moodie, born 22nd July 1894.

He *d.v.p.* at Melsetter, Rhodesia, 9th March 1897.

XVII. George Benjamin Dunbar Moodie, Esq., only surviving son and heir of the preceding, born 14th February 1897; succeeded his grandfather as head of the Moodies of Natal, 13th July 1903.

VI. MOODIE, now PIGOT-MOODIE OF WESTBROOKE.

XV. George Pigot Moodie, *afterwards* (1889) Pigot-Moodie, Esq. of Westbrooke, Cape Colony, the discoverer and proprietor of Moodie's Gold Mines, Barberton, Transvaal, second son of Lieutenant Donald Moodie, R.N., born at Grahamstown, Cape Colony, 22nd January 1829; Surveyor-General of the Transvaal, November 1881-1884, and M.L.C. for West Province, Cape Colony, 1891. He married, at Richmond, Surrey, England, 10th September 1879, Rose, daughter of Stephen Spranger, Esq., F.R.S.C., and by her, who died at Brighton, England, 17th January 1896, had issue:—

I. George Frederick Arthur Pigot-Moodie, his heir.

II. Charles Alfred Pigot-Moodie, born at Westbrooke, aforesaid, 30th May 1890.

III. Minna Sophia Pigot-Moodie, born at Pretoria, Transvaal, 26th September 1882.

IV. Edith Rose Pigot-Moodie, born at Brighton, England, 29th September 1885; died, unmarried, in London, 28th May 1902.

He died at Westbrooke, 2nd November 1891.

XVI. George Frederick Arthur Pigot-Moodie, Esq. of Westbrooke, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born at Mowbray Hall, near Cape Town, 3rd November 1888; now (1904) at Harrow.

GEORGE PIGOT MOODIE OF WESTBROOKE, ESQ., M.L.C.

(From a Photograph.)

V. MOODIE OF CANADA.

XIV. JOHN WEDDERBURN DUNBAR MOODIE, Esq., fourth and youngest son of Major James Moodie, ninth laird of Melsetter, was born at Melsetter House, 7th October 1797, and entered the Army in 1813 as 2nd Lieutenant of the 21st Foot, or Royal North British Fusiliers, receiving his commission as 1st Lieutenant 5th May 1814. When only 17 years old, he was present at the disastrous night attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, 8th March 1814, under Sir Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, where, after entering the works with a small party of soldiers of different regiments who had got mixed in the darkness and confusion, he volunteered and succeeded in forcing open the "Waterpoort" Gate and in lowering the drawbridge in the midst of a sharp fire from the town. On this occasion he was severely wounded by a musket ball in his left wrist, which disabled his arm, and for which he received a special military pension for two years. On the conclusion of peace, he retired on half pay, and, in 1820, he joined his two elder brothers in South Africa. He returned to London in 1829, and, at the house of his friend Thomas Pringle, the African traveller and poet, who was then acting as secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, he met and soon afterwards married Susanna Strickland, the youngest sister of Agnes Strickland, the historian, and herself a well-known writer. In 1832 he emigrated to Canada,[1] and settled first at Douro (now Lakefield), in the County of Peterborough, Canada West. He shortly afterwards sold out and continued farming in Douro co. until the rebellion of 1837, when he offered his services to the Toronto Government and was appointed Captain of the Queen's Own, and, in the latter part of 1838, Captain and Paymaster of the 16 companies of Militia distributed along the shores of Lake Ontario. On the suppression of the Rebellion, he was appointed Sheriff of the District of Victoria, now co. Hastings, Canada West, in 1838. This office he resigned, after holding it for twenty-three years, in 1861. He was author of "Ten Years in South Africa" (Bentley & Sons, London, 1835), and "Scenes and Adventures of a Soldier and

[1] He took with him the following letter from Lord Lynedoch :—

London, 19th May 1832.

MY DR. COLBOURNE,—This letter will be delivered to you by Lieut. Moodie, who served in the Royal Fusiliers, a Regiment under my command in 1814 in Belgium. He behaved with great gallantry in the attack on Bergen-on-Zoom, where he was wounded. He has since been at the Cape of Good Hope, and has testimonials from Civil and Military men of character there as to his gentleman-like manners and conduct. His object now is to settle with his family in Upper Canada, and you will oblige me by giving him that countenance and protection which must be of much advantage to a new settler in districts under your command.—Believe me ever, my dear General, most faithfully yours, (signed) LYNEDOCH.

To H.E. Gen. Sir John Colbourne.

P.S.—Sir Graham Moore and Anderson are both in town and well.

Settler during Half a Century" (John Lovell, Montreal, Canada, 1866). He was also joint-editor with Mrs Moodie of *The Victoria Magazine*, Belleville, 1848. As already stated, he married, at St Pancras Church, London, 4th April 1832, Susanna, youngest daughter of Thomas Strickland, Esq. of Reydon Hall, co. Suffolk, and by her, who was born at Bungaye, Suffolk, 8th December 1806, he had issue :—

I. John Alexander Dunbar Moodie, his heir.

II. Donald Moodie, born at Douro, Upper Canada, 21st May 1836, died at Chicago, Illinois, 24th December 1893, and was buried at Belleville, Ontario; he married, at Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., 16th February 1866, Julia Ann, second daughter of Robert Russell, Esq. of Government Park, Jamaica, West Indies, and had issue :—

1. Daniel Edward Prodhead Moodie, born in New York, 1st January 1867.

2. Walter Brewster Moodie, born in Jersey City, New Jersey, November 1868; died, 14th June 1870.

3. Charlotte Peachy Moodie, born in Jersey City, aforesaid, 1st January 1872.

4. Julia Edith Strickland Moodie, born at Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, 14th October 1875.

III. John Strickland Moodie, born at Douro, 16th October 1838; drowned in the River Moira, Belleville, 18th June 1849.

IV. George Arthur Moodie, born at Belleville, 19th July 1840; died, 8th August 1840.

V. Robert Baldwin Moodie, born at Belleville, Ontario, 8th July 1843; married there, 1864, Eleanor, daughter of Joseph Russell, of Belleville, and had issue :—

1. John Moodie.

2. Edward Moodie.

3. Bessie Moodie, born at Belleville; married, at Toronto, Dr Lockyer, and has issue.

4. Eleanor Moodie, born at Belleville.

5. Edith Moodie, born at Seaforth, Ontario.

6. Ethel Moodie, born at Toronto.

MAJOR JOHN WEDDERBURN DUNBAR MOODIE.

(From a Photograph.)

7. Katie Moodie, born at Toronto.

Mr Robert Moodie, who was for many years the Western representative of the Inter-colonial Railway, died suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, at his residence, Windermere Avenue, Toronto, 3rd February 1899, and was buried at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

VI. Catherine Mary Josephine Moodie, born at Southwold, co. Suffolk, 14th February 1832; married, at St Thomas Church, Belleville, Ontario, 1st August 1855, John Joseph Vickers, Esq., of Toronto, and has issue:—

1. John Alexander Dunbar Vickers, born at Toronto, 22nd May 1858; married, at Chippewa, Ontario, Ellen Florence, daughter of William Tench, and has issue two sons and a daughter.
2. William Wallbridge Vickers, Barrister-at-law, born at Toronto, 6th August 1862; married there, Mary May, daughter of Henry Stark Howland, and has issue a son.
3. Victor Gilmore Ridgeway Vickers, born at Toronto, 1st June 1866; unmarried.
4. Arthur Algoma Vickers, born at Toronto, 26th March 1872; unmarried.
5. Georgina Eliza Vickers, born at Toronto, 28th May 1856; married, there, Edward Philip Leacock, and has issue a son and two daughters.
6. Katie Moodie Vickers, born at Toronto, 28th June 1860; married, there, James Playfair McMurrick, M.D., Professor at Michigan State University, Ann Harbor, and has issue a son and a daughter.
7. Isabel Joshephine Vickers, born at Toronto, 7th August 1864; married, there, Dr Henry Sewall, Medical Health Officer, Chief of the Public Health Board, Denver, Colorado.
8. Ethel Rosina Vickers, born at Toronto, 4th March 1868; married, there, Samuel Wellington Ewing, and has issue a daughter.
9. Henrietta Moodie Vickers, born at Toronto, 2nd March 1870; unmarried.
10. Agnes Strickland Vickers, born at Toronto, 6th November 1874; married, there, Philip Edward Mackenzie.

VII. Agnes Dunbar Moodie, a well-known authoress, born at Melsetter, Hamilton Township, Upper Canada, 9th June 1833; married, first, at Belleville, aforesaid, 23rd August 1850, Charles Thomas FitzGibbon, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Registrar, Court of Probate, Canada, and by him, who died in Toronto, 22nd February 1865, had issue:—

1. James Gerald FitzGibbon, born at Toronto, 2nd February 1853, and baptized there, 18th March following; married, there, 14th June 1881, Katey, daughter of Major Sutherland, Austrian Army, and has issue:—

   (1) Marjorie FitzGibbon, born at Ingersol, Ontario, 1883.

2. John Wedderburn Dunbar FitzGibbon, born at Toronto, 18th June 1860; died there, 16th March 1865.

3. William Winder FitzGibbon, born at Toronto, 12th April 1862; died there, 18th October 1865.

4. Mary Agnes FitzGibbon, authoress of several works, born at Belleville, 18th June 1851; baptized there, 22nd July following; unmarried.

5. Geraldine FitzGibbon, born at Toronto, 31st October 1854; baptized there, 2nd February 1855; married, at Telford, Surrey, 8th June 1878, Major John Douglas Moodie (see Moodie of Cocklaw), and has issue.

6. Eliza Dunbar FitzGibbon, born at Toronto, 24th February 1856; died there, 14th July following.

7. Charlotte Alice FitzGibbon, born at Belleville, Ontario, 8th August 1857; married, at Brandon, Manitoba, 14th March 1884, Charles William Samuel Dunn, of Quebec, and has had issue:—

   (1) Charles Gwillym Dunn, born at The Hermitage, Brandon, Manitoba, 24th June 1886.

   (2) Charles William Samuel Dunn, born at New Edinburgh, Ottawa, 4th September 1889.

   (3) Margaret Agnes Dunn, born at Brandon, Manitoba, 15th December 1884; died, at Ottawa, 8th November 1888, aged four.

   Mr Dunn died at Brandon, 8th January 1889.

8. Katie FitzGibbon, born at Toronto, 10th February 1859; died there, 8th August following.

Mrs FitzGibbon married, secondly, at St Anne's Church, Toronto, 14th June 1870, Lieut. Col. Brown Chamberlin, C.M.G., D.C.L. (McGill University, Montreal, 1867), M.P. for Missisquoi, 1867-1870; Editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, 1852-1870; Secretary to Board of Arts and Manufactures, 1857-1862, and President thereof, 1862-1865; one of the Canadian Commissioners to the London Universal Exhibition, 1862; and had issue:—

9. Agnes Gertrude Mary Chamberlin, born at Ottawa, 7th April 1871; married, at St Bartholomew's Church, Ottawa, 23rd January 1890, Charles Wentworth Badgley, who was born in Quebec, 10th May 1864, and has had issue:—

   (1) Francis Chamberlin Badgley, born 1st January 1894.

   (2) Isobel Agnes Badgley, born 11th Nov. 1890.

   (3) Muriel Drummond Badgley, born 1st May 1896; died, 5th June 1900.

   (4) Mary Elizabeth Badgley, died in infancy, 1904.

Mr J. W. Moodie died at Belleville, Ontario, 22nd October 1869, and was buried there. His widow, who was authoress of several popular works in prose and verse, died at Toronto, 8th April 1885.

XV. Alexander Dunbar Moodie, Esq. of Greeley, Colorado, U.S.A., elder son and heir of the preceding, born at Douro (now Lakefield), Canada West, 20th August 1834; married, at Sydney, Canada West, 20th March 1862, Elizabeth Roberta, eldest daughter of Robert Russell, Esq. of Government Park, Jamaica, and has issue:—

I. Robert Russell Moodie, born at Belleville, aforesaid, 28th November 1864; married, at Denver, Colorado, 4th February 1894, Emma Jane, widow of [———] Witherbee, daughter of Benjamin Cooper of Reigate, co. Surrey, and has issue:—

   1. Harold Dunbar Moodie, born at Greeley, Ontario, 16th June 1895.

II. Agnes Strickland Dunbar Moodie, born at Belleville, aforesaid, 11th February 1863; married, at Greeley, aforesaid, 15th September 1886, Ezra Moore Nassbaum, Esq, and has issue:—

1. Jessie Logan Nassbaum, born at Greeley, aforesaid, 3rd September 1887.

2. Elsie Ogilvy Nassbaum, born at Greeley, aforesaid, 3rd December 1889.

3. Nelda Roberta Nassbaum, born at Greeley, aforesaid, 25th January 1898.

III. Elizabeth Dunbar Moodie, born at Camden, Delaware, U.S.A., 24th August 1866.

IV. Janet Ethel Moodie, born at Camden, aforesaid, 28th August 1868; died at Greeley, aforesaid, 20th December 1881.

V. Alice Dunbar Moodie, born at Camden, aforesaid, 4th August 1870; died, at Greeley, aforesaid, 16th December 1881.

VI. Clutha Roberta Moodie, born at Greeley, aforesaid, 28th November 1873; married, at Sundance, Wyoming, 24th June 1903, Roy Rutherford Randall, Esq.

VII. Elsie Helen Moodie, born at Greeley, aforesaid, 6th August 1877; married, there, 8th December 1897, Leonard M. Riggs, Esq., and has issue:—

1. Leslie Laurence Riggs, born at Greeley, 24th October 1899.

VI. MUDIE OF MUIR.

I. WILLIAM MUDIE of or in the Muir of Blairhill, in the Parish of Muckhart, Perthshire, married Isabel Patoun, and had issue :—

I. John Mudie,[1] of whom presently.

II. James Mudie, } named in father's will, 1st February 1617.
III. William Mudie, }

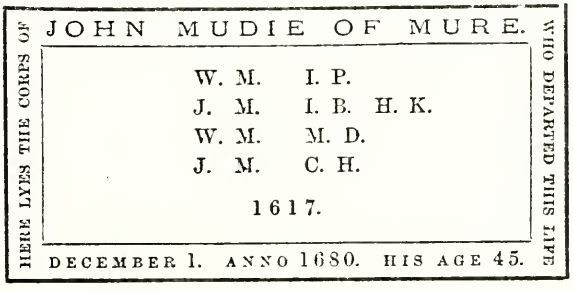
IV. John Mudie, executor to his mother's will, 21st November 1612; named in father's will, 1st February 1617.

V. Christian Mudie, has a legacy in her father's will.

William Mudie died July 1617, and was buried at Muckhart.[2] His will ("Com of Stirling"), proved 1st February 1617–8, was made in the presence of Patrick Davidsone, minister at Muckhart; John Mudie, elder[1]; James, William, and John Mudies *(sic)*, his lawful sons; David and John Patoun. He leaves legacies to John, "his youngest son," and to Christian, his daughter. His wife predeceased him, and was buried at Muckhart. Her will ("Com. of Stirling") was proved 21st November 1612, and appoints her youngest son, John, executor.

[1] Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle thinks that the "John Mudie, elder," is a brother, not son, of William Mudie, and is so styled to put him in line with the older generation, and to distinguish him from the John of the younger generation. He adds—"Can it be possible (seeing we can trace no earlier Mudie of Muir) that this William Mudie simply came into that property through his wife? In such cases, provided the husband had other landed property to leave to the elder son or sons, it was the commonest thing in the world for the wife's property to be settled on the youngest son. And see how in this case the younger son is the mother's executor. I suspect that Blairhill may represent the original Moodie property thereabouts, and would thus go to the elder sons. This explains how the father simply leaves a legacy to the youngest son and to the daughter Christian. Land, of course, was never left by will in Scotland, but by deed of gift having (theoretically) an operation from time it was made, but reserving the granter's life interest. Reading the two wills together, I am strongly of opinion that John, elder, was an uncle, and that the youngest son succeeded to Muir, as being his mother's property, his elder brothers being otherwise provided for. It may be, however, that 'elder' here implies eldership of the kirk."

[2] The Muir vault, with the following inscription, is in Muckhart Churchyard :—



II. JOHN MUDIE of Muir, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the above, married, first,[1] I [———] B [———], and, secondly, Helen Kid, and had issue :—

I. William Mudie, his heir.

II. Andrew Mudie (son by second wife), named in his mother's will, 10th June 1637.

[III. Thomas Mudie, in Blairhill, ancestor of the Moodies of Blairhill.]

Helen Kid, "spouse to John Mudie in Muir of Muckhart," died May 1637, her will ("Com. of Stirling"), mentioning her son, Andrew, being proved on the 10th June following.

III. WILLIAM MUDIE, third of Muir, eldest son and heir of the preceding, married Margaret Drysdaill, and had issue : –

I. John Mudie, Younger of Muir, his heir.

II. Thomas Mudie, portioner of the Mylne of Lassodie, mentioned as "brother german" in the will of John Mudie of Muir, 1684, ancestor of Moodie of Cocklaw.

III. James Mudie, tenant in Langcarss, a witness to his mother's will, 1681, and to that of John Mudie of Muir, his "brother german," in 1684.

William Mudie, died July 1677, and was buried at Muckhart. By his will ("Com. of Stirling,") proved 14th November 1677, he appoints his "well-beloved spouse," Margaret Drysdaill, sole executrix. One John Mudie, doubtless his eldest son, is a witness. His widow died October 1681, and was buried with her husband. Her will ("Com. of Stirling"), proved 2nd May 1683, appoints "her well-beloved son, John Muddie of Muir," her sole executor. The witnesses are Thomas Muddie, portioner of Lassodie Mylne, and James Muddie, tenant in Langcarss.

IV. JOHN MUDIE, fourth of Muir, eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born 1639, and succeeded his father, July 1677. He married Christian, daughter of [———] Huttone of Balilisk, and had, with other issue :—

I. William Mudie, younger of Muir, his heir.

II. ? [John Mudie, sixth of Muir, of whom presently].

III. Margaret Mudie,
IV. Isobel Mudie, } mentioned in father's will.

[1] See inscription quoted in Note 2 on preceding page.

He died, 1st December 1684, and was buried at Muckhart, as was his wife. By his will ("Com. of Stirling"), proved 18th August 1685, his well-beloved spouse, Christian Huttone, is named sole executrix, and appointed to act until William Mudie, his eldest son, attains the age of twenty-four years, "when the said executrix shall be bound to adhibit to the said William Muddie, at the instance of John Huttone of Balilisk, and Thomas Muddie, portioner of Lassodie Mylne; and James Muddie, tenant of Langcarss, my brothers germaine, whom I name and appoint to be witnesses of my will, or any two of them, the haill guids and gear above mentioned in the said Inventory." The said William Muddie is, however, to pay to Margaret and Issobel Muddie, lawful daughters of testator, the sum of tene [?] hundred merks Scots equally between them. John Mudie, tenant in Cults, is also a witness to will.

V. William Mudie, fifth of Muir, eldest son and heir of the preceding, a minor at the date of his father's will, was born probably about 1665, and succeeded 1st December 1684. No further mention of him has been found, and he was dead before 27th August 1703.

VI. John Mudie, sixth of Muir, probably brother [but possibly son] and heir of the preceding,[1] was for some time a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and as such had a Charter of Novodamus from Archibald (Campbell), first Duke of Argyll, of one-eighth part of the lands of Blairhill, called Muir, together with the pendicle of land commonly called Crooklands and others, 27th August 1703. Instrument of Sasine following thereon, dated 14th August 1704. He had with possibly other issue:—

I. John Mudie, Younger of Muir, his heir.

II. Margaret Moodie, baptized at Muckhart, 23rd August 1723.

III. Elizabeth Mudie, baptized at Muckhart, 25th April 1725.

He died about 1756. His will ("Com. of Stirling") was proved 3rd December 1756, an eldest lawful son, John, being named.

VII. John Mudie, seventh of Muir, eldest son and heir of the preceding, was baptized at Muckhart, 23rd July 1721, and as "John Mudie, then Portioner

[1] It is difficult to determine the exact relationship between this laird of Muir and his predecessor. As John, fourth of Muir, was born 1639, and as his eldest son, William, was a minor at the date of his will, about 1684, it can scarcely have been John's grandson who had a charter from the Duke of Argyll in 1703, and the fact that he was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh points to his having been a younger son. On the other hand, if a younger son of the above-named fourth laird, he must have been born before 1684, and it is therefore somewhat strange to notice that his eldest son, and apparently eldest child, was not born until 1721.

of Blairhill [? Muir], and eldest lawful son and nearest and lawful heir of the said John Mudie of Muir, Writer in Edinburgh," he had precept of Clare Constant from the said Archibald, Duke of Argyll, in favour of himself for infefting him as heir, aforesaid, in said land and others, dated 17th October 1748, with Sasine following thereon, 8th May 1749. He married Jean, daughter of [———] Kelly, and had issue :—

I. John Mudie, Younger of Muir, baptized at Saline,[1] 20th February 1751 ; apparently died young.

II. David Mudie, born 11th December 1761 ; baptized at Muckhart the Sabbath following ; died young.

III. Robert Mudie, baptized at Muckhart May 1765 ; *d.v.p.*, being probably the Robert Mudie, at Muir, parish of Muckhart, whose will ("Com. of Stirling") was proved 3rd July 1811.

IV. John Mudie, his heir.

V. Jean (?)[2] Mudie, baptized at Saline,[1] 19th June 1753.

VI. Isobel Mudie, born July 1763 ; baptized at Muckhart the Sabbath following.

VII. Katherine Mudie, born 14th March ; baptized at Muckhart, 18th March 1768.

VIII. JOHN MUDIE, eighth of Muir, fourth but only surviving son and heir of the preceding, was born, 16th, and baptized at Muckhart, 20th July 1770. He had precept of Clare Constant by James Haig, younger, Esq., in favour of himself as "only son and nearest and lawful heir of the said John Mudie, portioner of Blairhill," for infefting him as heir to his said father, 8th October 1816, and Sasine following, 23rd October 1816. On the 12th August 1829, he disponed Muir to John Moubray and his heirs, and *d.s.p.*

[1] They are described as children of John Moodie (Moodey in second entry) of Muir and Jean Kelly at *Wake Miln of Bulgonnar*. As a matter of fact, John Mudie was only younger of Muir at this date. Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle writes :—"The John Mudie, who succeeded his father in 1756, is, in the Register of Saline, *re* the baptism of his two eldest children, already styled John Mudie of Muir in 1751 and 1753. The explanation is simple. The Register of Baptisms of Saline for many years about that date is, as it now exists, copied from something earlier. This is quite clear from the absolute uniformity of the writing. It is also proved by the fact I noted in my Saline notes that the name of Jean Mudie is followed by a contemporary point of interrogation, contemporary I mean with the writing of the Register as it now exists. There could, of course, have been no doubt of the name at the time of the original entry. The point of interrogation is clearly that of the copyist, who had some difficulty with his original. The inference is too, that, at the time of copying, John Mudie and his family had left Saline, so that enquiry could not conveniently be made. The copyist knows that the John Mudie of his original has become John Mudie of Muir, and so gives him his proper designation."

[2] The name Jean is quite distinct, and the point of interrogation is in the Register, and to all appearance contemporary with the entry.

VII. MOODIE OF COCKLAW.

IV. Thomas Moodie of Lassodie, Fifeshire, *jure uxoris*, second son of William Mudie, third of Muir, was born probably about 1640, and is named in the will of his elder brother, William Mudie of Muir, 14th November 1677. He married, before 21st November 1679, Marion, second daughter and co-heir of John Mylne, portioner of Lassodie and Windie-edge, by Marjorie, eldest daughter and co-heir of Nicol Dewar, Esq. of Lassodie; and by her, who was baptized at Dunfermline, 27th November 1642, he had with possibly other issue:—

I. John Moodie, first of Cocklaw, his heir.

II. James Moodie, Writer in Edinburgh, living June 1718. He was probably the father of

1. Thomas Moodie, Merchant in North Berwick, who, as "son of the deceased James Mudie, Writer in Edinburgh," was served heir to "George Aitkine, Writer in Edinburgh," in a dwelling-house, &c., in that town, 27th October 1748. This Thomas Moodie married Jean Mackenzie, and had issue:—

(1) James Moodie, baptized at North Berwick, 31st August 1746.

(2) John Moodie, baptized there, 16th July 1750.

(3) Robert Moodie, baptized there, 10th July 1752.

(4) Helen Moodie, baptized there, 24th October 1744.

(5) Anne Moodie, baptized there, 10th June 1748.

(6) Rachel Moodie, baptized there, 5th June 1755.

III. Margaret Moodie, baptized at Beath, 21st November 1679 [married, at Beath, 1st January 1703, David Betson, Esq. of Kinghorn; or at Beath, 6th March 1705, George Buchanan].

IV. Janet Moodie, baptized at Beath, 21st March 1681; married, at Beath, 13th April 1700, John Aitken, Esq. of Thornton, and had issue.

On the 6th June 1718 he executed a disposition of his estate in favour of John Moodie, his eldest son.

V. JOHN MOODIE, Esq., first Laird of Cocklaw[1] and Portioner of Lassodie Mill and Windie-edge, all in the co. of Fife, was baptized at Beath, 26th February 1683, and had a disposition from his father in his favour of one-half and one-eighth parts of the town and lands of Windie-edge and of one-third part of Lassodie Mill, 6th June 1718. He acquired the lands of Cocklaw, in the parish of Beath, Fife, 1747, having a disposition of the three-eighth parts of Cocklaw and the five shilling lands of Easter Cocklaw in favour of himself in life rent and James Moodie, his son, in fee, from John Stevenson and Margaret Rolland, his spouse, 24th November 1747. He had sasine of one-eighth part of the lands of Windie-edge and of one-third part of Lassodie Mill, 23rd August 1757. Mr Moodie married, about 1716, Elizabeth, daughter (and in her issue heiress or co-heiress) of James Moutray, fourth of Roscobie and twelfth of Seafield, by his wife Margaret, only daughter and eventual heiress of James Kynninmond of that ilk and of Craighall, by Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, third Bart. [S.], by whom he had issue :—

I. James Moodie, Younger of Cocklaw, his heir.

II. John Moodie, baptized at Beath, 24th October 1721; died in infancy between the 23rd and 29th July 1724.

III. John Moodie, born 23rd and baptized at Beath 29th July 1724.

IV. Margaret Moodie, baptized at Beath, 15th October 1718; married there, 29th June 1739, George Aitken, Esq., in Lassodie, and had issue.

V. Marion Moodie, married, at Beath, 23rd November 1744, James Currie, Esq. of Swynton's Beath.

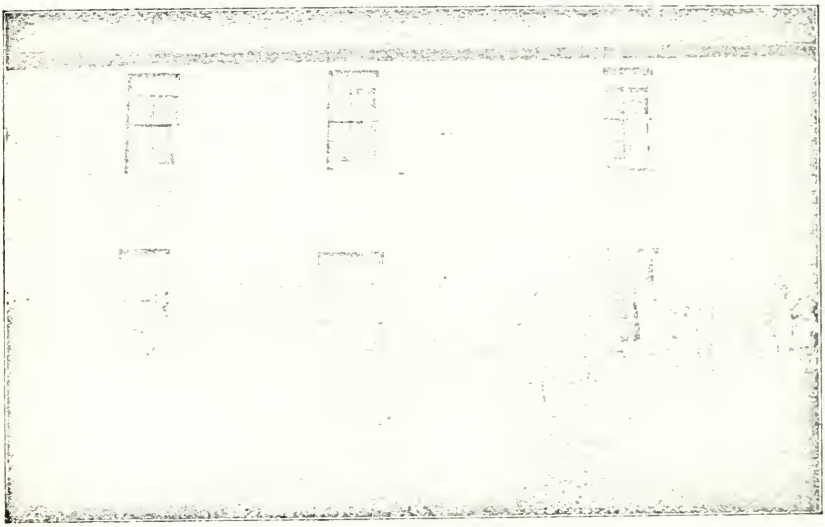
VI. Janet Moodie, born at Beath 8th and baptized there 20th July 1733.

VII. Christian Moodie, married, at Beath, 19th February 1744, Alexander Currie, Esq. of Kinglassie.

Mr Moodie served himself heir to his grandfather, John Mylne of Lassodie, in part of the town and lands of Windie-edge, 13th March 1730, and died before the 16th March 1772.

VI. JAMES MOODIE, Esq., J.P., second Laird of Cocklaw, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born 20th and baptized at Beath 29th March

[1] There was long preserved at Cocklaw a fine old walking-stick, with massive silver head, on which was engraved :—"From Mudie of Muir to Mudie of Cocklaw." This stick is still extant. The two estates were in pleasant contiguity to each other, and a friendly relationship was maintained to the end.



THE OLD HOUSE OF COCKLAW, WITH THE DATE, 1713, OVER THE DOOR.

(*From a Photograph*, 1906.)

1720, and served himself heir to his father 6th May 1772, the Instrument of Sasine following being dated 17th June 1772. He had a Charter of Confirmation and Novodamus from William Black, Eleemosynar of the Hospital of St Leonards, near Dunfermline, of the two-third parts of Lassodie Mill, 16th March 1772, with Instrument of Sasine 9th April following, and a disposition from James Drysdale of the other four-eighths or one-half of Cocklaw, 2nd January 1789, the Instrument of Sasine following thereon being dated 17th March 1789. He married, at Beath, 26th July 1755, Janet, daughter of Robert Dalgleish, fifth Laird of Tinnygask, and by her, who was buried in Beath, 28th April 1807, he had issue:—

I. John Moodie, Younger of Cocklaw, his heir.

II. Elizabeth Moodie, baptized at Beath 11th July 1756.

III. Marion Moodie, baptized at Beath 21st November 1757; married there, as first wife, 17th March 1780, John Aitken, Esq. of Thornton. She died at Thornton House, and was buried at Beath, 16th December 1803, leaving issue

IV. Janet Moodie, baptized at Beath 31st October 1761; married at Edinburgh, 8th August 1787, her cousin, Robert Dalgleish, Esq. of Tinnygask, and had issue.

Mr Moodie also had an illegitimate son by Mary Madder, viz.:—

V. David Moodie, Captain R.N., baptized at Beath, 26th August 1755; entered the Navy on board the Emerald, then commanded by his great-uncle, Captain John Moutray of Roscobie, at Leith, 26th August 1769; was appointed Lieutenant in command of the Port Antonio at Port Royal, 31st March 1782; First-Lieutenant in the Defiance, Captain Sir George Home, 29th November 1795; and Commander, 27th April 1801. He appears afterwards to have been made a Post-Captain, as he is so styled at the time of his death. He married, 1792, Antoinette, elder daughter of Colonel David Douglas of Morton, 94th Regiment, and had issue:—

1. James Mudie, Esq., of Venice, Banker, for many years H.B.M. Consul in that city, born at Gosport, near Southampton, 9th September 1799; died in Blandford Square, W., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Edward Humphrey Woolryeh, J.P., Barrister-at-law, 3rd March 1858, and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. He married, in Italy, Angelica, younger daughter and, in her issue, co-heir of Colonel Joseph Allen Woolryeh of Weobly, co. Hereford, by his wife, Marietta Augusta Mortellari, and by her, who was born June 1809

and died in Venice 1848, aged 39, he had issue two sons and four daughters. His male issue became extinct 5th September 1896.

2. Thomas Graves Moodie, born at Burnbank, near Hamilton, 15th May 1801, emigrated to Canada and settled at Sarnia, Ontario, where he died, 8th June 1885. He married, at Lanark Village, Lanark co., Ontario, 13th January 1829, Isabella, daughter of James Hall, of Clackmannan, and had issue three sons and eight daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters died in infancy.

3. David Douglas Mudie, born at Burnbank, near Hamilton, about 1805; died, unmarried, at Mandaumin, Canada, 1st January 1883, aged nearly 78, and was buried there.

4. Euphemia Helen Mudie, died, unmarried, 4th October 1864, leaving her brother James' children her heirs.

5. Margaret Mudie, married, first, about 1829, Lieutenant Ralph, R.N., by whom she had one daughter who died in infancy; and, secondly, as second wife, her cousin-german, Capt. John David Wilbee Douglas, who was born in the Tower of London, 5th February 1809. She died in 1862, and had no further issue.

6. Jean Mudie, died, unmarried, 21st July 1844, leaving by her will, dated 16th July 1844, her sister Euphemia Helen her heir.

7. Mary Mudie, married, first, [———]; secondly, Robert Chapman; and thirdly, George Johnston, of Edinburgh, W.S., but *d.s.p.*

Captain Mudie died at Glasgow, 10th April 1831, aged 76, and was buried at Bothwell Bridge. His widow, who had a pension granted her by the Admiralty, 30th June 1831, died at Glasgow, 18th April 1837, and was buried with her husband.

On the 31st December 1792, James Moodie executed a disposition and assignation of his estates to his eldest son John. He died December 1804, and was buried in the family vault at Beath on the 7th of that month.

VII. JOHN MOODIE, Esq. of Cocklaw, aforesaid, J.P., one of His Majesty's Commissioners of Supply for the County of Fife, only son and heir of the

GEORGE MOODIE of Cocklaw.

(From a Photograph.)

MARGARET MELVILLE,
Marchioness de Ruvigny *née* Moodie.

(From a Photograph.)

Mrs GEORGE MOODIE
of Cocklaw.

(From a Photograph.)

above, was baptized at Beath, 5th August 1759, and had a Disposition of Cocklaw and Lassodie from his father, 31st December 1792, the Instrument of Sasine following thereon being dated 29th September 1798. He married his cousin Marion,[1] fourth daughter of John Aitken, Esq. of Thornton, co. Fife, and by her, who was born at Thornton House 24th and baptized at Beath 27th November 1757, and died and was buried in the Moodie vault in Beath Churchyard, 10th July 1802, had issue :—

I. James Moodie, Younger of Cocklaw, his heir.

II. John Moodie, baptized at Beath, 8th June 1789 ; died in infancy.

III. John Moodie, born 26th March and baptized at Beath 3rd April 1791 ; died young.

IV. George Moodie, successor to his nephew.

V. Elizabeth (Betty) Moodie, born 14th and baptized at Beath 20th July 1787 ; married there, 8th June 1810, John Greig of Dunfermline, merchant. She was buried in Beath Churchyard, 22nd November 1811.

VI. Janet Moodie, born 26th March and baptized at Beath 3rd April 1791 ; married there, 29th December 1818, James Greig, Esq., of Kirkcaldy.

VII. Helen Moodie, baptized at Beath 5th March 1793 ; died, unmarried, August 1818, and was buried in the Moodie vault in Beath Churchyard on the 15th of that month.

VIII. Margaret Moodie, born 21st January and baptized at Beath 30th January 1795 ; married, as first wife, the Rev. Archibald Baird, D.D., of Paisley, and had issue.

Mr Moodie disponed his estates to his son James, 20th January 1826 ; died and was buried in the family vault in Beath Churchyard, 20th February 1836.

VIII. James Moodie, Esq., fourth Laird of Cocklaw, aforesaid, J.P., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the County of Fife, &c., Captain and (1818) Adjutant 3rd (Kirkcaldy) Fifeshire Militia, eldest son and heir of the preceding, was baptized at Beath 30th October 1785, and had a Disposition of Cocklaw from his father, 20th January 1826, and Sasine following the same day. He married at Beath, 2nd May 1836, Janet, daughter of [———] Bogie of Cleish, and had issue :—

[1] Her nephew, Col. Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, V.C., was one of the defenders of Lucknow.

I. John Moodie, Younger of Cocklaw.

II. George Moodie, of whom after his brother.

III. Catherine Moodie (twin), born 11th June and baptized at Beath 20th July 1838.

Owing to the failure of the Western Bank, Mr Moodie got into difficulties and his estates were put into the hands of trustees. He died and was buried in the family vault at Beath 1843.[1]

IX. John Moodie, Esq., fifth Laird of Cocklaw, aforesaid, elder son and heir of the preceding, was born 11th June and baptized at Beath 20th July 1838, and succeeded his father in 1843. Although every effort was made to save Cocklaw, the estate had to be sold in 1852. Mr Moodie was educated for the ministry, but died young.

X. George Moodie, Esq., sixth of Cocklaw, only brother and heir of the preceding, was born 9th November and baptized 4th December 1841. He emigrated to New Zealand and *d.s.p.*

XI. George Moodie, Esq., seventh of Cocklaw, some time of Dunbog, in Fifeshire, and afterwards of Melsetter House, Brandon, Manitoba, uncle and next heir of the preceding, was born at Cocklaw House 4th and baptized at Beath 16th September 1799; married, at Kirkcudbright, 26th December 1837, Mary Hunter, only surviving daughter of Andrew Smith, of Barbados, and granddaughter of James Smith of Balgonie, Fife, and by her, who was born in Barbados 28th August and baptized at St Michael's Church there 1st December 1819, and died at Lewisham, co. Kent, 27th September 1879[2], he had issue:—

I. John Douglas Moodie, his heir.

II. Margaret Melville Moodie, born at Dunbog 21st February and baptized there 28th March 1845; married, as second wife, at Braddon, Isle of Man, 25th June 1867, Charles Henry Theodore Bruce (de Massue de Ruvignés), eighth Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval in France, Colonel in the British Army, *late* 21st and 80th Regiments, and died 30th April 1868, leaving issue an only son:—

[1] "North-east of Thornton is Cocklaw, the property of James Moodie, Esq."—"History of the County of Fife," by John M. Leighton. Glasgow: Joseph Swan, 1840.

[2] Mrs Moodie never recovered the loss of her daughter, and was a confirmed invalid for some ten years before her death. She was a devoted Jacobite and a keen genealogist, and collected many notes for a history of the Moodies—notes which were, alas! scattered at her death.

MAJOR JOHN DOUGLAS MOODIE,
"8th of Cocklaw."

1. Melville Amadeus Henry Douglas Heddle[1] de la Caillemotte (de Massue de Ruvigny), ninth Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval, &c., born in London 26th April 1868; married, 30th August 1893, Rose Amalia, daughter of Ponerazio Gaminara, of Tumaco (by his wife, Doña Amalia, daughter of Don Felipe Cabezas, Doctor of Laws of the University of Quito), and has issue :—

   (1) Southwell Maynard Gabriel Henry Philip Valeran d'Ailly, Count de la Caillemotte, born 22nd Oct. 1896.

   (2) Count Charles Rupert Wriothesley Douglas Townsend Morris de Massue de Ruvigny, born 22nd April 1903, for whom H.R.H. the Duke of Madrid (Don Carlos of Spain) was sponsor.

   (3) Countess Rachel Melville Madelaine Margaret Moyra Frances Helen de Massue de Ruvigny, born 1st July 1894.

Mr Moodie emigrated to Canada with his son in 1880, and died at Medicine Hat, North-West Territories, 25th February 1888, and was buried there.

XII. John Douglas Moodie, eighth of Cocklaw, J.P., Major 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, only son and heir of the preceding, was born 21st November 1849; and married at Thelford, Surrey, 8th June 1878, Geraldine, second daughter of Charles Thomas FitzGibbon, Esq., of Toronto, Barrister-at-law and Registrar Court of Probate, by his wife, Agnes Dunbar, second daughter of Major John Wedderburn Dunbar Moodie, Cadet of Melsetter, (see page 53), by whom he has had issue :—

I. Douglas Gerald Moodie, born in Ottawa, 14th June 1880; served with Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa, 1901.

II. George Malcolm Moodie, born at Melsetter, Brandon, 14th May 1882; died from an accident while riding at Battleford, 12th December 1896.

III. Alexander Dunbar Moodie, born at Melsetter, Brandon, Manitoba, 13th April 1884; served with Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa, 1901; is now acting as private secretary to his father.

[1] A friendly intercourse was kept up between the families of Cocklaw and Melsetter, and Mrs Heddle of Melsetter (see page 53) was the author's godmother.

IV. Alan Macaulay Moodie, born at Calgary, Alberta, N.W.T., 18th January 1886.

V. Charles Douglas Moodie, born at Medicine Hat, 9th September 1888.

VI. Melville Mary Moodie, born at Lewisham, Kent, 3rd March 1879; married, at Maple Creek, N.W.T., 13th June 1898, Benjamin Simpkin, Esq. of Maple Creek, aforesaid, and has issue:—

1. Douglas Benjamin Simpkin, born at Maple Creek, 16th August 1900.

2. Mary Melville Simpkin, born there, 25th June 1903.

Major Moodie emigrated to Canada in 1880, and, after farming in Manitoba for some time, he joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police at the time of Louis Riel's Rebellion. In 1897 he was sent by the Canadian Government with a small party of the North-West Mounted Police to endeavour to discover an overland route from Edmonton through the North-West Territories to the Yukon. He started from Edmonton, 4th September 1897, and got across the mountains in December by an easy pass in the vicinity of the head waters of Half-Way River, but had to kill his horses to feed his dogs, and, after great delay in the spring caused by his inability to procure a fresh lot of horses with which to proceed on the trip, he at last arrived at Pelly Banks and proceeded to Selkirk by canoe, abandoning his horses when it was no longer possible to use them, arriving at the Yukon, 24th October 1898, having by this trip "established the fact that the easiest and cheapest way to get into the North-East portion of British Columbia is via Edmonton by the pass he travelled over."[1] On the outbreak of the Boer War, he was appointed Lieutenant 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, and served through that war, 1899-1902, being badly wounded on the advance on Bloemfontein. He received his commission as Major 1902. Major Moodie was appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay and Commander of the Marine and Fisheries in those waters August 1903, with instructions to hoist the British flag on, and take formal possession of, the various Arctic islands to the north of Canada, with his headquarters at Fullerton, on the north-west of the Bay, about five hundred miles north of Fort Churchill. He returned to Ottawa the following summer to confer with the Dominion Government,[2] and left again on 18th September 1904, being this time accompanied by his wife and second son.

[1] Report of Commissioner L. W. Herchmer to Canadian Government, 1898, p. 2.
[2] See *The Morning Post*, 12th August 1904, and *The Standard*, 4th March 1905.

VIII. MOODIE OF BLAIRHILL.

The family of Blairhill were apparently cadets of Muir, and possibly descend from

[III.] THOMAS MUDIE in Blairhill, perhaps a son of John Mudie, second of Muir. He died January 1662. His will ("Com. of Stirling"), proved 28th March 1662, mentions his wife, Janet Paton, and a son John. This last may have been identical with

IV. JOHN MUDIE or MOODIE, Esq., Portioner of that part of Blairhill called Over Blairhill,[1] who died before 6th February 1701, leaving a son and heir.

V. JAMES MOODIE, Esq., Portioner of Blairhill, aforesaid, who served himself heir-general to his father, 6th February 1701. He had issue :—

I. John Moodie, Younger of Blairhill, his heir.

[II. James Moodie, in Blairhill, probably a son. He had issue :—

1. Robert Moodie, baptized at Muckhart, 19th May 1723.
2. Alexander Moodie, baptized there, 25th August 1728.
3. Andrew Moodie, baptized there, 23rd May 1731.
4. William Moodie, baptized there, 2nd August 1733.
5. Eupham Moodie, baptized there, 13th February 1724.]

III. William Moodie, baptized at Muckhart, 2nd April 1701.

IV. Andrew Moodie, baptized there, 1st [or 2nd] June 1706.

V. Margaret Moodie, baptized there, 26th September 1703.

In 1716 he disponed his estates to his eldest son.

VI. JOHN MOODIE, Esq., Portioner of Blairhill, aforesaid, had a Disposition and Assignation[2] of the lands of Over Blairhill from his father, 1716. He married, first, Helen Anderson, by whom he had with possibly other issue :—

[1] Blairhill was an estate on the Devon, near the Rumbling Bridge, divided up, like so many Scottish properties, into several parts, the owners of the different portions being styled portioners. Muir, as already stated, was a portion of the Blairhill estate, and, though the above suggested connection with the Muir family is but conjectural, it appears probable not only from their owning portions of the same estate and the similarity of the Christian names John, Thomas, and Andrew, the latter by no means a common one among the Mudies, but also from the fact that the wives of the first Mudie of Blairhill and of his suggested grandfather were both Patons.

[2] The original of this was in possession of the late Dr Robert Moodie, of Stirling.

I. James Moodie, Younger of Blairhill, his heir.

II. William Moodie, born 8th February 1720.

III. John Moodie, heir to his brother, baptized 8th March 1724.

IV. Helen Moodie, baptized at Muckhart, 4th October 1719.

V. Janet Moodie, baptized 16th July 1727.

Mr Moodie married, secondly, Elizabeth Bruce, and had further issue :—

VI. Robert Moodie, of whom after his nephew.

In September 1755 he disponed the estates to his eldest son.

VII. James Moodie, Esq., Portioner of Blairhill, aforesaid, elder son and heir, had a Disposition from his father, 6th September 1755, and died before 18th June 1789, *s.p.l.*[1]

VIII. John Moodie, Esq., Portioner of Blairhill, aforesaid, next surviving brother and heir, had Precept of Clare Constant from the Duke of Argyll as heir to his brother, 18th June 1789, and Sasine following thereon 30th July in the same year. He married Margaret,[2] daughter of ——— Harley, and had issue two daughters, his co-heirs, viz. :—

I. Helen Moodie, baptized at Muckhart, 15th February 1786; married (proclamation at Saline, 6th December 1807,) Peter Forbes of Kinnedar, co. Fife, and had issue at least three children :—

1. Daniel Forbes of Kinnedar, born 4th and baptized at Saline 11th November 1808; married his cousin, Anna Robina Forbes, and was father of Peter Forbes of Kinnedar, who married Catherine Forrester Binning, and had an only daughter, Christina Forrester Binning Forbes.

2. Margaret Forbes, born 8th July and baptized at Saline 20th July 1810.

3. Helen Forbes, born 23rd December 1813, and baptized at Saline 5th January 1814.

II. Amelia Moodie, baptized at Muckhart, 10th July 1789; married, first, Thomas Anderson of Gott, and, secondly, Dr Young, to whose descendants Blairhill is said to have eventually passed.

[1] He had two illegitimate children, Mary, baptized at Muckhart, 6th July 1765, and Jean, baptized 1772.

[2] In the family pedigree she is called Elspeth, daughter of James Marshall, but the registers give her name as above.

Mr Moodie died October 1789. His widow survived him, and was probably the Margaret Harley, wife of William Adie or Eddie, tenant in Wester Blairhill, 19th May 1799. His daughter, Mrs Forbes, served herself heir to him in the lands of Blairhill and Creuckhaugh, 2nd October 1818. She and her sister had a law suit with their uncle, the Rev. Dr Robert Moodie, over the succession, and ultimately the estate was sold in 1820.

IX. Rev. Robert Moodie, D.D., uncle of the half-blood and heir male of the preceding, was for many years Parish Minister of Clackmannan and Chaplain to the Garrison of Stirling; received the honorary degree of D.D. from Glasgow University; married, first, Joanna Amelia, daughter of Captain M'Lean, and niece of Sir John Sinclair, and had with possibly other issue:—

I. William Moodie, born 14th and baptized at Clackmannan 20th May 1806; died apparently young.

II. Alexander Lachlan Moodie, his heir.

III. John Moodie, born 4th and baptized at Clackmannan 18th November 1808; died young.

IV. Mary Moodie, baptized at Clackmannan, 19th March 1802; died unmarried.

V. Elizabeth Henrietta Moodie, baptized 28th December 1810; died young.

VI. Elizabeth Moodie, baptized at Clackmannan, 18th March 1814.

Dr Moodie married, secondly, 1830, [———], daughter of [———] Anderson, and had with possibly other issue a son:—

VII. Robert Moodie, living in 1898, when he was Minister of the Presbyterian Church at Stainer, Ontario.

He died in 1832.

X. Alexander Lachlan Moodie, Esq., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, eldest surviving son and heir of the preceding, baptized at Clackmannan, 14th August 1807. He practised medicine in Stirling for nearly half a century, and died 10th April 1885, having married Margaret Ewan, daughter of Samuel Allen, Surgeon, R.N., by whom, who died October 1884, he had issue an only child:—

I. Robert Moodie, his heir.

XI. Robert Moodie, Esq., M.D., late Surgeon Bengal Army and afterwards of Stirling, only son and heir of the preceding, born at Stirling, 23rd April 1845;

M.D. Edinburgh (Thesis, Gold Medallist), 1881; M.B. and C.M., 1869; B.Sc. (Public Health), 1882; D.P.H. Camb., 1881, (Univ. Edin. and Vienna); Phys. Univ. Clin. Wards, Roy. Infirm., Edin.; House Surgeon, Roy. Matern. Hosp., Edin.; Certif. Fact. Surg.; Med. Off. Camb. Poorh.; Surg. A.O. Forresters; some time Surgeon Bengal Army (Afghan War Medal). He married, at Druidaig, Kintail, Ross-shire, 1st July 1885, Alexandrina Flora, daughter of Finlay McDonald, Esq., and had issue :—

I. Alec Lachlan M'Lean Moodie, his heir.

II. Alan Ewan Stewart Moodie, born 6th Nov. 1893.

III. Margaret Ewan Stewart Moodie, born 21st May 1886.

IV. Shiela Macdonald Moodie, born 14th Jan. 1888.

Dr Moodie died in Edinburgh, 7th March 1898. Mrs Moodie, who survives, is a great-great-grandniece of Flora McDonald, her maternal grandmother (Catherine M'Lean, a Skye lady, wife of Capt. John Macdonald, 59th Regiment,) having been a niece of Mrs Flora McLeod of Harris, who was a niece and namesake of Flora Macdonald.

XII. Alec Lachlan McLean Moodie, Esq., present representative of the Moodies of Blairhill, elder son and heir of the preceding, born 25th Sept. 1889.

IX. MUDIE OF BRYANTON.

The Mudies of Bryanton and the Mudies of Gilchorne (see that branch) appear to have been collateral branches of the same family, but the earlier interconnection of the two it is now impossible to disentangle. Bryanton, however, appears to have been the senior branch, as the first Mudie of Gilchorne, from whom a regular descent for that family can be traced, was a second son of George Mudie of Bryanton, who died in December 1616, by his wife, Elizabeth Garden. Nor can any clear pedigree of the Bryanton family be made out before the said George, but the following may not be far wide of the mark :—

I. JONKENE MUDIE of or in Bryanton, living 1st February 1575-6, at which date the testament of his wife, Malde (Maud) Durwart, was proved ("Com. of Edinburgh"). By her he had issue :—

I. John Mudie.

II. Henry Mudie.[1]

III. Bessie Mudie.

II. JOHN MUDIE[2] of or in Bryanton, probably the eldest son of the above. He married Janet Gibson, whose testament ("Com. of Edinburgh") was proved 17th February 1577, by whom he had issue :—

I. John Mudie.

II. Janet Mudie.

III. Henry Mudie.[1]

IV. David Mudie.

III. JOHN MUDIE[2] of Bryanton, probably the eldest son of the above ; said to have married Catherine Renny. He died 22nd April 1616, and from his testament ("Com. of St Andrews," April 1616,) it appears that he had issue :—

I. William Mudie.

II. David Mudie (see Moodie of Courthill, p. 116).

III. Elspet Moodie.

[1] One or other of these Henrys is probably the Henry Mudie in Gilchorne whose testament ("Com. of Edinburgh") was proved 18th January 1593-4.

[2] One or other of these must be the John Mudie in Bryanton mentioned in Privy Council Register, 10th August 1599, when Johone Mudy in Brayngtoun is denounced for non-appearance in a action by certain English merchants against the Magistrates of Montrose.

These are, however, almost certainly his younger children, and the next-mentioned his oldest son.

On 9th April 1600, David Mudie, merchant, Burgess of Dundee, becomes surety for John Mudie of Bryantoun in £500 not to harm Mr James Wischeart, conform to the King's letter, dated at Edinburgh 7th August last; and on the 23rd April following Henry Fethy, fiar of Ballissak, is surety for the said Wischeart not to harm Mudie. At Brechin, 27th March 1602, Johnne Mudie of Branigtoun as principal, and Robert Mudie, merchant, Burgess of Dundee, and others are sureties in £1000 not to harm William Rollok of Balbigie.

IV. GEORGE MUDIE of Bryanton, aforesaid, who, as already stated, is said to have been the eldest son of the preceding, but of whose exact relationship the writer has been unable to find any evidence. He is named cautioner to the executors of the aforesaid John Mudie of Bryanton, April 1616, and himself died a few months later, December 1616. His will ("Com. of St Andrews") was proved 13th March 1617. David Gardyn of Lawtoun is named tutor to David, his eldest son. Property is left to John, Joan, and Catharine, "his lawful bairns," and David Gardyn of Lawtoun and Thomas and William Mudie[1] are appointed executors. In the family pedigree he is said to have married Elizabeth Garden of Leys, and this statement is supported by the fact that a Garden is named curator to his eldest son. He had issue :—

I. David Mudie, Younger of Bryanton, his heir.

II. John Mudie, named in will, called in the family pedigree eldest son and described as of Gilchorn.

III. Joan Mudie,
IV. Catharine Mudie, } both named in father's will.

V. DAVID MUDIE of Bryantoun, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, whom he succeeded, December 1616, when he was probably a minor, his mother's brother, David Garden of Lawtoun, being appointed his curator. Mentioned as a witness to the will of John Mudie of Arbekie, February 1658. He died before 27th February 1667, having married Janet Ramsay, who apparently survived him, being mentioned as wife of the deceased David Mudie, 25th March 1667. He had issue three daughters and co-heirs :—

I. Eupham Mudie, eldest daughter and co-heir; married, as second wife, the Rev. John Raitt, Minister of Inverkeillour, in whose favour his sisters-in-law renounced their interest in Bryantoun.

[1] No doubt William was testator's brother.

He died before 15th May 1688, when his widow was infeft in certain property by her son, David Raitt of Bryantoun. They had issue :—

1. David Raitt of Bryantoun, who married, before 15th May 1688, Katherin, eldest lawful daughter of the Rev. Robert Raitt, Minister of Arbuthnot, and had issue a son, Lodovick Raitt of Bryantoun, who disponed the property to Patrick Hay, 29th March 1711.[1]
2. Mr Francis Raitt, mentioned 15th May 1688.[2]

II. Katherin Mudie, second daughter and co-heir, who was infeft with some part of the lands of Bryantoun by the Rev. John Raitt, 25th March 1667. She afterwards married the Rev. James Raitt, a son of the above-named Rev. John by a former marriage, and as "his spouse and with his consent made renounciation of her interest in Bryantoun in favour of her said father-in-law," 27th December 1677.

III. Helen Mudie, third daughter and co-heir, married, before 25th March 1667, the Rev. Alexander Ouchterlonie, Minister of Carmylie, when, as his spouse, she was infeft by the Rev. John Raitt, her brother-in-law, with some part of the property of Bryantoun. She afterwards, with consent of her husband, resigned the same to the said Rev. John Raitt, 13th July 1677. Her husband died before 15th May 1688, when mention is made of his son, Mr John Ouchterlonie.

[1] It does not appear to have remained long with the Hays, however.
[2] Two other children, Robert and Janet, are buried in Inverkeilor Churchyard.

X. MUDIE OF GILCHORN.

V. JOHN MUDIE, first of Gilchorn, co. Forfar, probably a younger son of George Mudie, fourth of Bryantoun. According to the family pedigree, he married Margaret Watson of Piersfield, and had issue :—

I. David Mudie, Younger of Gilchorn, his heir.

II. John Mudie, erroneously called in the aforementioned pedigree, of Arbekie.

III. Sir Thomas Mudie of Kinnettles.

IV. James Mudie of Scotstoun.

V. Margaret Mudie, married, soon after November 1678, her cousin, Robert Speid of Ardovie.

He was living 23rd March 1676, when he was a witness to the baptism at Dundee of Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mudie, Bailie of Dundee, and Agnes Bathgate; and he may have been the "Jo. Mudie of Gilchorne" who was a witness, 23rd September 1696, to the baptism at the same place of John, son of John Scott, yr., merchant, and Eupham Moodie, though this latter is more likely to have been his grandson.

VI. DAVID MUDIE, second of Gilchorn, eldest son and heir of the preceding. He is said to have married, 1664, Isabella Colville, and to have had issue :—

I. John Mudie, Younger of Gilchorn, his heir.

II. David Mudie of Balkellie.

III. James Mudie, said, but apparently erroneously, to have been ancestor of the Pitmuies family. He was probably the James Mudie in Gilchorn 1685.

IV. Isabel Mudie, married, 1704, David Wallace, of Arbroath, and had issue.

He was probably dead before 23rd September 1696, and certainly before 19th July 1705.

VII. JOHN MUDIE, third of Gilchorn, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding. He was probably the Laird of Gilchorn who appears as a witness, 23rd September 1696; served himself heir to his father, 19th July 1705. He was living 16th May 1706, when, with John Mudie of Arbekie, he is present at

the baptism in Dundee of John, son of James Fairweather and Agnes Moodie, but was dead before 10th March 1709. He had issue :—

I. David Mudie, Younger of Gilchorn, his heir.

II. James Mudie, baptized at Lunan, 1st March 1701; probably ancestor of the Pitmuies line.

VIII. David Mudie, fourth of Gilchorn, Clericus St. Andrae Diocesis and Notary Public in Arbroath, eldest son and heir of the preceding. He was served heir to his father, 10th March 1709, and on the 8th July following he, as "son of John Mudie of Gilchorne and grandson of David Mudie of Gilchorne," is infeft in certain lands. He married Ann, daughter of ——— Hutcheson, and probably sister to the David Hutcheson, of Arbroath, who married Isabel Mudie, and had issue :—

I. John Mudie, Younger of Gilchorn, baptized at Arbroath, 28th October 1716; witnesses, the Laird of Guthrie and David Hutcheson.

II. Elizabeth Mudie, baptized at Arbroath, 29th November 1725; witnesses, David Hutcheson and John Gallatie.

On 17th December 1733 David Mudie was appointed curator to the daughters and co-heirs of John Mudie of Arbekie, who appears to have possessed some part of the lands of Gilchorne. He is mentioned in Forfar Sasines 15th February 1743, and again 5th June 1744; and on the 1st July 1745 he acquired some lands near Arbroath, the witnesses to the Sasine being James Mudie, writer in Arbroath, and David Mudie, lawful son to the deceased David Mudie in Hilltoun. David Mudie, N.P., is found in the Sasines down to 22nd December 1761, but whether this is still David Mudie of Gilchorne or some one of a younger generation is a matter of conjecture. How or when Gilchorne comes to an end does not appear.

XI. MUDIE OF PITMUIES.

VIII. JAMES MUDIE, ancestor of the Pitmuies family, is said in the family pedigree to have been third son of David Mudie, second of Gilchorn, but it is far more likely[1] that he was the James, a younger son of John Mudie, third Laird of Gilchorn, baptized at Lunan, 1st March 1701. He married Helen, daughter of Thomas Fairweather of Bryanton, and had issue[2]:—

I. James Mudie, first of Pitmuies.

II. David Mudie, Bailie and, in 1772, Provost of Arbroath; married, (contract at Arbroath, 27th April,) 1765, Mary, daughter of Dr Giekie and Mary Wallace, his wife, and had issue:—

1. James Mudie, second of Pitmuies, heir to his uncle.
2. David Mudie, baptized at Arbroath, 28th May 1772; said to have died unmarried.
3. Helen Mudie, baptized at Arbroath, 4th July 1766; said to have died unmarried.
4. Catherine[3] Mudie, married John Colville, Town Clerk of Arbroath, and *d.s.p.*
5. Elizabeth[3] Mudie, married Alexander Hutchinson, of Arbroath.

IX. JAMES MUDIE, Esq., first of Pitmuies, in the parish of Kirkden, co. Forfar, eldest son and heir of the preceding. He married, (contract at Arbroath, 20th June,) 1761, [the Hon.] Ann, daughter of Alexander Graham of Duntroon,

[1] Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle writes:—"David Mudie of Gilchorn and Isabella Colville are said to have married in 1664. Assume that their son James was born about 1670. He is said to have married Helen Fairweather of Briantoun, by which, of course, is meant a daughter of Thomas Fairweather, who acquired Bryantoun some time between 1711 (when it passed from the last Raitt of Bryantoun to one Patrick Hay) and 17th December 1717, when 'Catherine Fairweather, daughter of Thomas Fairweather of Bryantoun,' is a name-mother to her cousin (as I suspect) at Dundee. See Dundee baptisms at that date. Now this Catherine Fairweather appears to have married at Arbroath, 24th October 1732, Robert Mudie, no doubt a near relation of her own. She could not have been beyond ordinary marriage age at the time, as I find her father mentioned in the Forfarshire Sasines for a generation afterwards. From this it follows that her sister Helen, even supposing her a few years the elder, could not have married much before 1730, at which date James Mudie, son of David Mudie and Isabell Colville, must have been about 60 years of age. Let me suggest that James Mudie, who married Helen Fairweather and was ancestor of Pitmuies, was not third son of David Mudie of Gilchorn but third son of John Mudie of Gilchorn, and was baptized at Lunan, 1st March 1701. This hypothesis explains in the most satisfactory manner the disappearance of Gilchorn. Pitmuies was certainly the more important property and may have been the first acquired by this branch, and so they might prefer to take their designation from it even after Gilchorn fell in."

[2] In the family pedigree he is also given a daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Wallace, Provost of Arbroath, but an examination of the Arbroath registers shows that John Wallace and Elizabeth Mudie were married there 26th October 1729, so that she cannot have been a daughter of this James Mudie. It will also be noted that her alleged brothers were not married till 1761 and 1765 respectively.

[3] Their baptism is not in the Arbroath registers. As James Mudie, second of Pitmuies, is described at the time of his marriage as "Merchant in London," perhaps his father, David Mudie, removed there some time after 1772.

de jure seventh Viscount Dundee [S.]; and on the 18th October 1769 he had sasine "for himself and Mrs Ann Graham, his spouse, and the longest liver of the two, in liferent for the said Mrs Ann Graham, liferent use only, and to the said James Mudie in fie, In all the whole the Mansion House and Offices, Houses of Pitmuies with the Gardens, Dove Cotts, Glebe and Grass belonging thereto, as also the Mains of Pitmuies, comprehending as therein exprest, Lying and Bounded as therein mentioned, Proceeding upon a Precept of Sasine granted by the said James Peirson, Merchant in Riga, to the said James Mudie and Mrs Ann Graham."[1] He *d.s.p.*, November 1804.

X. James Mudie, Esq., J.P., D.L., second Laird of Pitmuies, aforesaid, nephew and next heir male of the preceding, born 26th and baptized, at Arbroath, 31st January 1768; was for some time a merchant in London, and succeeded to Pitmuies on the death of his uncle, November 1804; to Arbekie on the death of his cousin, Mr Hay Mudie, 1823; and to the Aitken estates on the death of his wife's uncle, the Rev. [———] Aitken, of North Tarry. Mr Moodie married at Arbroath, 11th December 1798, Jane, daughter of Charles Aitken of Belvedere, St Croix, W.I., and by her, who died 26th December 1855, had issue:—

I. James Mudie, Younger of Pitmuies, baptized at Kirkden, 17th October 1802; *d.v.p.s.p.*

II. John Mudie, Younger of Pitmuies, his heir.

III. David Mudie, baptized at Kirkden, 20th December 1813; *d.s.p.*

IV. Charles Mudie, baptized at Kirkden, 20th February 1816; *d.s.p.*

V. Jane Aitken Mudie; *d.s.p.*

VI. Catherine Mudie, baptized at Kirkden, 5th July 1804.

VII. Mary Elizabeth Mudie; died unmarried.

VIII. Cornelia Isabel Mudie; died unmarried.

IX. Helen Mudie, baptized at Kirkden, 10th May 1810; died unmarried.

X. Cornelia Mudie, born and baptized at Kirkden, 11th March 1818.

Mr Mudie died 21st June 1850.

XI. John Mudie, Esq., third of Pitmuies, aforesaid, J.P., co. Forfar, and a Member of the Faculty of Advocates, &c., &c., third but eldest son and heir of the preceding, born 26th May 1812; *d.s.p.*, 22nd July 1877.[2]

[1] "New Particular Registers of Sasines for the Shire of Forfar," vol. xxii. The said James Pierson had himself acquired Pitmuies the same day from Archibald Douglas of Douglas, evidently for the express purpose of handing it over to Mudie.

[2] He left his estates to his somewhat distant connection, Sir Leonard Lyell, 1st Bart., M.P.

XII. MUDIE OF BALKELIE.

VII. DAVID MUDIE of Balkelie, in the parish of Tealing, co. Forfar, said to have been second son of David Mudie, second of Gilchorn, married Jean, daughter of [———] Scott of Logie, and had issue two daughters, his co-heirs :—

I. Margaret Mudie, married John Lyell of Carcary, and had issue :—

1. James Lyell, who married Margaret, daughter of [———] Spencer, and had issue four sons and five daughters.
2. Charles Lyell of Kinnordy, co. Forfar, J.P., born 1734; died 19th January 1796; married Mary, daughter of [———] Beale of Westloe, and had issue one son and two daughters. His great-grandson is the present Sir Leonard Lyell, first Bart. [U.K.], to whom the last Mudie of Pitmuies left his estates.
3. Isabel Lyell, married [———] Ruxton, and had issue two sons and four daughters.

II. Jean Mudie, married her cousin, Archibald Greig of Glenskenno, and had issue :—

1. Margaret Greig, married John Mudie of Buchan, and had issue :—
   (1) Archibald Mudie.
   (2) John Mudie.
   (3) David Mudie.
   (4) James Mudie.
   (5) William Mudie.
   (6) Isabella Mudie.
   (7) Margaret Mudie.
2. Isabella Greig, married David Lyon, Merchant, of Buchan, and had issue two sons and four daughters.

XIII. MUDIE OF KINNETTLES.

VI. Sir Thomas Mudie of Kinnettles, Provost of Dundee, M.P., said in the family pedigree to have been third son of John Mudie of Gilchorne. He represented Dundee in the Convention Parliament of 1643, and was Provost of Dundee from 1649 to 1661, and it was during his term of office that Cromwell's soldiers under Monk sacked the town. He was a Royalist, and was knighted by King Charles II. when in Scotland. Sir Thomas married Christian, daughter of [———] Fletcher, and had issue :—

I. Janat Mudie, married [———] Duncan, and had issue :—

1. James Duncan,
2. Thomas Duncan,
3. Christian Duncan,

who had legacies of 400, 600, and 500 merks respectively under their grandfather's will.

She had a legacy of 800 merks under her father's will.

II. Johanna, Joan, or Jean Mudie, married Alexander Haliburton, younger, merchant, Bailie of Dundee in 1661. She is not mentioned in will, but in a Forfarshire Sasine of 21st August 1661 is spoken of as "spouse to Alexander Halyburtone and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Mudie of Kinettles, Knight, and his spouse, Dame Christian Fletcher." They had issue, baptized at Dundee :—

1. Thomas Haliburton, born 15th December 1650.
2. Alexander Haliburton, born 5th September 1652
3. Thomas Haliburton, born 22nd March 1663.
4. Christian Haliburton, born 23rd July 1654; married before 15th January 1693, when she is mentioned in the Dundee Registers as spouse of Alexander Arbuthnot, M.D.
5. Margaret Haliburton, born 22nd May 1656.
6. Joan Haliburton,
7. Janet Haliburton,

twins, born 13th October 1657.

8. Barbara Haliburton, born 17th May 1659.

9. Agnes Haliburton, born 31st March 1661.

III. [———] Mudie, married Robert Sympson, and had issue:—

1. Thomas Sympson, mentioned in his grandfather's will.

Sir Thomas Mudie died before 21st August 1661. His wife, who is variously styled Lady Mudie, Lady Kinnettles, and Dame Christian Fletcher, being described as his relict in a Forfarshire Sasine of that date.

XIV. MUDIE OF SCOTSTOUN.

VI. JAMES MUDIE, in or of Scotstoun, said to have been fourth son of John Mudie, first of Gilchorn (see p. 108). He married Eupham Moodie, and had issue[1] :—

I. Elizabeth Mudie, married, 1702, Alexander Greig, and had issue :—

1. Archibald Greig of Glenskenno, married Jean, daughter of David Mudie of Balkelie, and had issue (see p. 112).
2. David Greig, in the Barns of Craig, of which he had a perpetual lease. He married Jean, sister and co-heir of James Napier, Inspector-General of H.M.'s forces in North America, and daughter of [———] Napier, by his wife, Anna (who died 1775), daughter and in her issue heir of Andrew Middleton of Pitgarvie and Balbegno, younger brother of John (Middleton), first Earl of Middleton [S.], and had issue two daughters, his co-heirs :—

(1) Ann Greig, born 1744; died 1819; married the Rev. [———] Paton of Craig, D.D., born 1727, died 1811, and had issue.

(2) Elizabeth Greig, born 1747; died 1833; married James Lyell of Brae of Bert, and had issue,

(3) [———] Greig, married Mr Baillie Christie.

II. Magdalen Mudie, married John Levie of Scotstoun, and had issue a daughter, who married [———] Scott in Newton, ancestor, by her, of the Scotts of Craigievar.

III. Eupham Mudie, living 8th July 1703, when she appears in the Dundee Registers as godmother at the baptism of Eupham, daughter of Thomas Scott, late Baillie, and Eupham Mudie.

IV. Margaret Mudie, living 24th September 1714, when, as daughter of "James Moodie in Scotstoun," she appears with Margaret Moodie, spouse to Robert Speid of Ardovie, and Margaret Scott, daughter to Baillie Thomas Scott, as a godmother at the baptism of Mararet, daughter of James Fairweather, late Baillie, and Agnes Moodie.

James Mudie and his wife were both living 1st August 1701, when Eupham Moodie, spouse of James Moodie in Scotstoun, is a witness, with Eupham Moodie, spouse to Thomas Scott, merchant, at the baptism in Dundee of Eupham, daughter of James Fairweather, merchant, and Agnes Moodie.

[1] The two elder daughters are merely included on the authority of the Family Pedigree, and are the *only* daughters named therein. The writer has been able to find no mention of them elsewhere.

XV. MUDIE OF COURTHILL.

IV. DAVID MUDIE of Courthill, called in the Family Pedigree a younger son of John Mudie of Bryantoun (see p. 105). A David Mudie of Courthill was living 3rd July 1655, when he is mentioned in connection with the marriage of his daughter. He is said to have had issue :—

I. James Mudie, called of Arbekie in the Family Pedigree. He is, however, more likely to have been the James Mudie in Arbekie who was named as one of the tutors to the younger children of James Mudie of Arbekie, February 1658, and who, as "James Mudie, sometime in Arbekie and now in Courthill," was infeft for himself and on behalf of John, Robert, Thomas, Isabel, and Margaret Moodie, his lawful bairns, in certain lands by David (Carnegie), first Earl of Northesk [S.], August 1687, the witnesses being John Moodie, lawful son to deceased James Mudie, merchant, burgess of Montrose, and David Moodie in Courthill.

II. David Mudie who, according to the Family Pedigree, was a partner in the Drainage Dyke Company in 1676. He was probably the "David Mudie in Courthill" who appears as a witness in August 1687. In the pedigree he is said to have had issue :—

1. Christian Mudie, married John Doig, Provost of Brechin, who died 1735, and had with other issue an eldest son, David Doig of Cookstoun, Provost of Brechin and Montrose, who was father of four daughters and co-heirs, the eldest of whom, Christian, married Sir James Carnegie, third Bart. [S.], M.P., *de jure* sixth Earl of Southesk [S.], and ancestor of the present Earl.
2. Isabel Mudie, married [———] Strachan of Grayerook.

III. Isabel Mudie, married John Speid of Ardovie, who, on 3rd July 1655, infefts his "future spous, Issobell Mudie, daughter of David Mudie of Courthill, in certain lands ("Forfar Sasines"). David Mudie of Courthill acts for his daughter. She was living a widow, 20th November 1681, and had issue :—

1. Robert Speid of Ardovie, who married, soon after November 1678, Margaret, daughter of John Mudie, first of Gilchorne (see p. 108).

IV. Catherine Mudie, married Thomas Colvill of Bruntoun 1670, and had issue.

XVI. MOODIE OF ARBEKIE.

I. JAMES MUDIE or MOODIE, Esq., "Merchant, Burgess of Montrose, and first Laird of Arbekie in the barony of Lunan, co. Forfar." In the Family Pedigree he is said to have been a son of David Mudie of Courthill (see p. 116), but the writer has found nothing to show his exact relationship to the preceding families. He died February 1658. His will ("Com. of Brechin") is dated February 1658, and was proved 1st July following. Elizabeth Moodie is mentioned as his relict. He nominates "John Octerlonny, one of the present 2 balyies of Montrose; John Mudie, in Kirktown of Inverkeilor; and James Mudie, in Arbekie; and David Mudie, Merchant, burgess of Montrose," as tutors to certain of his younger children, whose names are represented by blanks; and John, Earle of Eathie (afterwards first Earl of Northesk [S.]), and David, Lord Lour, to be overseers of the said tutors. His wife being pregnant at the time the will is made, he enjoins his eldest lawful son and heir, in the event of the child being a son, to infeft him in certain house property in the burgh of Montrose; and makes alternative provisions in the event of a daughter. He is himself mentioned as a merchant, burgess of Montrose. The will is dated February 1658, and is witnessed, *inter alios*, by George Petrie, "laitt balie, burgess of Montrose"; David Mudie of Bryantone, and David Mudie in Courthill.

II. JAMES MUDIE, Esq., second of Arbekie, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, to whom he was served heir, 26th April 1664. He married, first, Magdalen, daughter of [———] Watson, and by her had issue:—

I. John Mudie, Younger of Arbekie, his heir.

II. Robert Mudie, baptized at Lunan, 10th March 1665.

III. Isabel Mudie, baptized there, 9th April 1667.

He married, secondly, at Montrose, by the Bishop's order, without proclamation, 10th February 1674, Margaret, daughter of [———] Raitt, and had further issue:—

IV. Janet Mudie, baptized at Montrose, 22nd April 1675.

V. Marjorie Mudie, baptized there, 23rd January 1677.

VI. Margaret Mudie, baptized there, 6th June 1682.

He had also three children (probably the last mentioned, but unnamed) buried at Montrose, 5th May 1682, 3rd December 1682, and 30th November 1685 respectively. Mr Mudie died April 1685. His will ("Com. of St Andrews") was proved 27th October 1685.

III. JOHN MUDIE, Esq., third of Arbekie, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, baptized at Lunan, 9th February 1663. He married, first, Lady Magdalen,[1] second daughter of David (Carnegie), second Earl of Northesk [S.], by whom he had several children who died young (McFarlane's Genealogies, Scottish History Society). Mr Mudie married, secondly, Margaret Turnbull of the Strickathro family, by whom he had issue :—

I. John Mudie, Younger of Arbekie, his heir.

II. David Mudie.

Mr Mudie died April 1687. It was probably his widow who, as the "Lady Arbekie," was buried at Montrose on 1st February 1726.

IV. JOHN MUDIE, Esq., fourth of Arbekie, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, served himself heir to his father, 23rd February 1703. He married (proclamation at Lunan, 17th November 1700) Magdalen, daughter of the Rev. James Carnegie, Laird of Craigo, and Episcopal Minister of Barrie, by whom he had issue :—

I. James Mudie, Younger of Arbekie, baptized at Lunan, 19th Dec. 1701 ; died young, *v.p.*

II. John Mudie, baptized at Lunan, 12th March 1703 ; died young, *v.p.*

III. George Mudie, baptized there, 12th Nov. 1709 ; died young, *v.p.*

IV. Robert Mudie, baptized there, 1st June 1713 ; died young, *v.p.*

V. Anna Mudie, baptized there about April 1704 ; died young.

VI. Margaret Mudie, baptized there, 18th August 1707 ; died young.

VII. Elizabeth Mudie, eldest surviving daughter and co-heir, baptized there, 28th [? 18th] November 1709 ; married (proclamation at Lunan, 29th August), 1736, Robert Smith of Forret, M.D. ; and by him, who was buried at Montrose, 13th August 1752, she had issue :—

1. John Smith, baptized at Montrose, 16th August 1738, apparently *d.s.p.v.p.*

2. William Moodie Smith, baptized there, 29th March 1745. It is not certain whether it was this son or a younger one who was the William Smith of Forret who was served heir to his

[1] In Sir William Fraser's "History of the Carnegies" she is stated to have been blind for many years before her death. If this is correct, she must have been the second wife, as Arbekie was only twenty-four when he died.

father, 9th August 1768. William Smith married his cousin-german, Magdalen, daughter and eventual (1811) heiress of James Hay of Cocklaw, and *d.s.p.* February 1785.

She died before 31st January 1791.

VIII. Agnes Moodie, second surviving daughter and co-heir, baptized at Lunan, 20th March 1711; married James Hay of Cocklaw and had issue:—

1. Charles Hay, Lord Newton, a Lord of Session, was served heir to his aunt, Elizabeth Moodie or Smith, 31st January 1791, and *d.s.p.* 1811.

2. Magdalen Hay, married her cousin-german, William [Moodie] Smith of Forret, who *d.s.p.* 1785. She afterwards assumed the name of Hay-Mudie, and died in 1828, when the estate of Arbekie, which she had inherited from her brother in 1811, devolved on James Mudie of Pitmuies.

IX. Anne Moodie, third surviving daughter of co-heir,[1] married, at Lunan, 11th September 1743, Robert Stephen of Lethan, merchant in Montrose, and had issue:—

1. Anne Stephen, married Alexander Strachan of Tarry.

John Mudie, last of Arbekie, died June 1728, aged about 46, and his three surviving daughters, Elizabeth, Agnes, and Ann, were served heirs to him, 24th July 1733, and infeft in the lands of Arbekie 17th December following, "David Mudie de Gilchorne," one of their curators, acting for them. It appears by this instrument that the said John Moodie of Arbekie possessed also some part of the lands of Gilchorn, called or known as "pars occidentalis," perhaps "Wester Gilchorn." His widow was living 24th July 1735, when she takes part in sasine proceeding of this date. By this instrument it appears that the curators of the daughters were David Carnegie of Craigo, John Turnbull of Striekathro, Mr Thomas Ogilvie of Kennatty, and Mr David Mudie, Writer in Arbroath (*i.e.*, David Mudie of Gilchorne). Thomas Fairweather of Bryantoun is a witness to this deed. She died, 27th December 1771, aged 89, and was buried in Inverkeilor Church, M.I.[2]

[1] There is no record of her baptism at Lunan.

[2] See "Epitaphs and Inscriptions from Burial Grounds and Old Buildings in the North-East of Scotland," &c., &c., by Andrew Jervise, F.S.A. (Scot.), Edinburgh 1875. In another passage in this work mention is made of a "slab built into the front wall of Lunan Church and initialed D. M., E. M.: probably David Mudie of Arbekie and his wife." As there appears to have been no David Mudie of *Arbekie*, this is more likely one of the Courthill family, or else David, son of the third Laird of Arbekie.

XVII. MOODIE OF MASTERTON, &c.

I. Robert Moodie or Mudy had, in 1579, an Instrument of Resignation in his favour of one-eighth of Masterton in the parish of Salines, Fife, and the following year, 29th December, "Katherine Mudy" (? his wife) had Sasine. He was probably the father of

II. Thomas Moodie, Portioner of Masterton, who was dead before 3rd March 1590–1. He married Beatrix Lun, whose will ("Com. of Edinburgh"), proved 3rd March 1590–1, mentions the following children :—

I. Thomas Moodie.

II. Henry Moodie.

III. Elizabeth Moodie.

IV. Robert Moodie.

V. James Moodie.

What became of the elder sons does not appear, but the third was probably the

III. Robert Moodie, Portioner of Masterton, who had a Charter of one-eighth of Masterton, July 1600, and who appears on an Inquisition, 22nd June 1603. He married, first, Bessie Ponton. She died October 1623. Her will ("Com. of St Andrews"), "as spouse to Robert Mudie, Portioner of Masterton," was proved 26th July 1624, and mentions a son James "in Ospital." He married, secondly, at Dunfermline, 28th June 1625, as "Robert Mudy," with no designation, Christian Lundy, who died March 1635; her will ("Com. of St Andrews"), as "spouse to Robert Mudy, elder, Portioner of Masterton," being proved 2nd July following. He had issue :—

I. Thomas Moodie (by first wife), baptized at Dunfermline, 15th May 1582. He may have been the Thomas Mudie in Masterton, 22nd September 1611, and Portioner of, 20th April 1623, who married at Dunfermline, 22nd June 1610, Margaret Turnbull, and had issue :—

1. Robert Moodie, Portioner of Masterton, baptized at Dunfermline, 19th December 1613, and served heir to his father in one-eighth of Masterton and in one-half Swynton's Beath, 23rd November 1626. He would seem to be the Robert Mudie of Masterton who married Helen Mudie and had issue :—

(1) Thomas Moodie, baptized at Dunfermline, 2nd July 1637 ; died young, 1644.[1]

(2) James Moodie, died young, 1644.[1]

(3) Janet Moodie, baptized at Dunfermline, 22nd October 1634.

2. James Moodie, baptized at Dunfermline, 22nd February 1618.

3. Thomas Moodie, baptized there, 28th January 1621.

4. Bessie Moodie, baptized there, 22nd September 1611.

5. Janet Moodie, baptized there, 7th January 1616.

6. Margaret Moodie, baptized there, 20th April 1623.

II. Robert Moodie (by first wife), eldest surviving son.

III. Peter Moodie (by first wife), baptized at Dunfermline, 20th March 1585.

IV. James Moodie (by first wife), baptized at Dunfermline, 9th March 1588. In Ospital October 1623, when he is mentioned in mother's will.

V. Peter Moodie (by second wife), baptized at Dunfermline, 2nd December 1632 ; appointed executor to father's will, 13th August 1640.

Robert Moodie died before 13th August 1640, when his will ("Com. of St Andrews") was proved. He appoints his youngest son Peter "procreat between him and his last wife Christian Lundie" as sole executor, and he, being a pupil, appoints "Robert Mudy, Yr., Portioner of the said Mastertoun, eldest son of the said Robert Mudie, elder, portioner of Mastertoun, and James Stenhous" to be tutors to the said Peter Mudie.

IV. Robert Moodie, Portioner of Masterton, eldest surviving son and heir of the preceding, baptized at Dunfermline, 24th November 1583, and was living 13th August 1640. He was probably the father of

V. Robert Moodie, Portioner of Masterton, who grants a Bond 5th May 1652. "Robert Mudie, elder of Masterton and Cults," gives a Bond of Corroboration with John, his second son, with Precept of Sasine following in

[1] In Saline Churchyard is a large table stone with the Moodie arms and the following inscription :—"R. M." "H. M." "T. M." "— M." "Hic jacit Thomas Mudie et Jacobus Mudie, filii Roberti Mudie, Portionarium de Mastertoun. Qui obi erunt in puerelitate in Anno 1644."

Masterton, Cults, and Barnhill, 12th July 1671. Robert Moodie of Barnhill and Margaret Walker, his spouse, receive Sasine of a house in Dunfermline, 17th December 1673. And on the 21st July 1676, "Henrie Douglas in Easter Gilletts and Alexander Douglas, his eldest lawful son," have confirmation "of the Disposition granted by Robert Mudie, elder, Portioner of Mastertoune, of the eighteen part land of Mastertoune."[1] He had issue:—

I. [Robert Moodie, Younger of Masterton.]

II. John Moodie, second son in 1761. He was possibly[2] father of

1. John Moodie of Cults, living in 1726, who had issue:—

(1) John Moodie of Cults, had a Charter Resignation from his father, 1726. He had issue[3]:—

1. [———] Moodie of Cults, died 1808, and was succeeded by his son,

(1) John Moodie of Cults, in 1808.

(2) Robert Moodie of Hill of Beath, married at Beath, 13th June 1726, Janet Pearson of Dunfermline, and died before 12th April 1728, leaving issue:—

1. Robert Moodie, born 11th and presented for baptism by his uncle, John Moodie of Cults, at Beath, 12th April 1728.

A Robert Moodie of Barnhill gave in a petition to the minister of Fossoway, 17th September 1682.[4]

[1] *Genealogical Magazine*, ii., p. 548.
[2] A Magr James Moodie, Portioner of Quilts (Cults), is mentioned 7th Dec. 1640.
[3] Information given the writer by the late J. B. Mercer.
[4] Fossoway Registers.

APPENDIX I.

THE MUDIES IN DUNDEE.

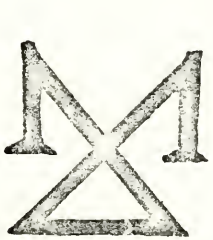
Dundee was always a great Mudie centre. As showing how numerous the family were there, it is interesting to note that in an old Dundee account book, entitled "Compt Buik of David Wedderburne," published by the Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1898, are mentioned David, George, Henrie, James, Robert, and Thomas Mudie, all apparently substantial merchants and some very opulent.

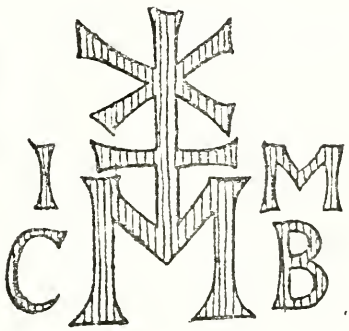
The Mudies had a burial place in the Howff. "In the year 1564 Queen Mary granted the burgh a licence to bury its dead in the yard or garden of the Convent of the Franciscan or Grey Friars, now called the Howff, but previous to that time it had been used for interments by both the friars and their benefactors. Perhaps it was scarcely, if at all, enclosed until 1601, but during that year collections were made at the Kirk doors for the purpose of fencing it with stone dikes; of these, the western portion is still partially entire. This part of the wall was a piece of fine ashlar work, upon which the monuments of the more opulent merchants seem to have been raised. Some of the earliest of these are yet to be seen, such as that of the family of Mudie, which bears the initials of the erector and his wife and the words

IN. MONVMENTVM. SEPVLTVRÆ. FAMILIÆ.
MVDEORVM. EREXIT. IACOBVS. MVDEVS.
ANNO. 1602.

. . . . . .

Some of these [monuments] are ornamental, with armorial and mercantile emblems and monograms, the remains of which, as represented in the following woodcuts, are still to be seen. The first two are upon the Mudie monument.





With the exception of the old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, perhaps no other burial place in Scotland possesses a greater number of generally interesting tombstones, whether we regard their antiquity, their quaint inscriptions, or their strange and elaborate carvings."[1] The James Mudie who erected the tombstone may have been the James Mudie, Bailie of Dundee in 1611,[2] and who was M.P. for Dundee in 1613.[3]

George Mudie, merchant, was enrolled burgess of Dundee 26th September 1576. He was Town Councillor 1591-1595, and Bailie 1592.[4] He may have been the George Mudie M.P. for Dundee 1594.

David Mudie, merchant, was enrolled burgess of Dundee 26th September 1597.[5]

Thomas Mudie, merchant, burgess, was Bailie of Dundee 1681, and Dean of Guild 1698 to his death, which occurred some time before 31st March 1707. His will ("Com. of Brechin") was proved 9th June 1707, and names his two lawful daughters Eupham and Agnes Moodie as joint heirs and executors. He married at Dundee, July 1671, Agnes Bathgate, and had issue :—

I. John Mudie, (twin), baptized at Dundee, 9th May 1678; witnesses, John Moodie in Inverkellor and John Moodie in Over (?); apparently died young.

II. Margaret Mudie, baptized there, 24th February 1673; witness, John Moodie in Kirktown of Inverkellor.

III. Eupham Mudie, baptized there, 11th August 1674, and married there, 12th April 1692, Thomas Scott, Baillie of Dundee 1697, 1702, 1705, 1710, 1712, and Dean of Guild 1706 and 1708, and had issue :—

1. John Scott, baptized at Dundee, 23rd September 1696.
2. Thomas Scott, baptized there, 4th December 1698.
3. Thomas Scott, baptized there, 23rd January 1701.
4. James Scott, baptized there, 21st December 1701.
5. Patrick Scott, baptized there, 15th August 1708.
6. Alexander Scott, baptized there, 19th December 1710.
7. James Scott, baptized there, 1st July 1712.
8. Robert Scott, baptized there, 18th June 1714.

[1] See "Memorials of Angus and Mearns," by Andrew Jervise, Edinburgh 1885, i., p. 266.
[2] "Register of the Privy Council," 13th Sept. 1611.
[3] "Records of the Royal Burghs of Scotland," by J. G. Marwick, Edinburgh 1878.
[4] "Compt Buik of David Wedderburne," p. 22. [5] *Ibid*, p. 197.

9. Christian Scott, baptized there, 11th March 1694.
10. Agnes Scott, baptized there, 21st October 1697.
11. Eupham Scott, baptized there, 8th July 1703.
12. Christian Scott, baptized there, 1st August 1704.
13. Margaret Scott, baptized there, 21st November 1705.
14. Kathron Scott, baptized there, 1st December 1709.

IV. Elizabeth Mudie, baptized there, 23rd March 1676, witness John Moodie of Gilchorn.

V. Agnes Mudie, (twin), baptized there, 9th May 1678, witnesses John Moodie in Inverkeillor and John Moodie in Over (?); married James Fairweather, Baillie of Dundee in 1711, and had issue:—

1. Thomas Fairweather, baptized at Dundee, 20th July 1703.
2. John Fairweather, baptized there, 16th May 1706.
3. Robert Fairweather, baptized there, 4th March 1708.
4. James Fairweather, baptized there, 30th June 1709.
5. Eupham Fairweather, baptized there, 10th August 1702.
6. Marion Fairweather, baptized there, 17th April 1711.
7. Margaret Fairweather, baptized there, 24th September 1717.
8. Catherine Fairweather, baptized there, 17th December 1717.
9. Eupham Fairweather, baptized there, 10th February 1720.

VI. Issobel Mudie, baptized at Dundee, 30th November 1679, witnesses David Moodie in Hilltoune and David Moodie, merchant in Montrose. She was probably the Issobel Mudie who married at Dundee, 20th June 1701, Patrick Lyon.

He was probably the Thomas Mudie who represented Dundee in the Convention Parliament held there 5th July 1692.

In the Dundee *Evening Telegraph* of February 4th, 1897, an article, signed "A. H. M.", appeared on the ancestry of Charles Edward Mudie, founder of Mudie's Library, in which it was stated that he was the son of Thomas Mudie, who, with his brother Robert, were admitted burgesses of Dundee on the same day in 1803, and grandson of George Mudie (by his wife, Isobel Ritchie), who was admitted a freeman with his father, John, in December 1762. The said John, who lived at Auchterhouse, Dundee, being the brother of Thomas Mudie who was made a freeman by "right and privilege," 18th February 1730, and son of Andrew Mudie of the Barns of Claverhouse, who was made a burgess, 13th October 1719, in payment of 100 merks.

A search through the Dundee and Mains Registers and the Forfarshire Sasines, leads the writer to think a mistake has been made, and that the pedigree probably runs thus:—

I. ANDREW MUDIE, in the Barns of Claverhouse, said to have been of the family of Sir Thomas Mudie of Kinnettles, Provost of Dundee, was admitted a burgess of Dundee 13th October 1719,[1] and as Andrew Mudie, "incola" in Barns of Claverhouse, was infeft in certain property in the Hilltown of Dundee by the Magistrates, Council, and Incorporated Trades of the same, 11th December following. He married Elizabeth Jack, and had issue:—

I. Thomas Mudie, his heir.

II. John Mudie, a farmer of Auchterhouse, near Dundee, admitted a burgess December 1762. He had issue:—

1. George Mudie, of Dundee, married at Dundee 18th December 1764, Janet Peter, and had issue:—

(1) John Mudie, born at Dundee 24th, and baptized there 30th July 1769, the witness being his grandfather, John Mudie.

(2) Helen Mudie, born there 31st August, and baptized 3rd September 1766.

III. Patrick Mudie, who, on the 18th April 1728, executed a deed renouncing all his interests in the Hilltown of Dundee property in favour of his mother, Elizabeth Jack, and of his brother, Thomas Mudie, weaver. He married (proclamation at Dundee, Jan. 1732) Helen Gibb, in Tealing, and had issue:—

1. Alexander Mudie, baptized at Mains, 13th May 1738.

2. Thomas Mudie, baptized at Dundee, 22nd June 1746.

3. Peter Mudie, baptized at Dundee, as "son of Peter [*sic* Patrick] Mudie and Helen Gibb," 5th April 1755.

[1] The writer of the above-mentioned article says:—"It was not usual at that time to enroll as burgesses men who were not resident in the Burgh; for in those days the burgesses had to take their share of watching and warding the town, and dwellers outside the wall escaped this duty. It is probable, therefore, that the near relationship of Andrew Mudie to the deceased Sir Thomas Mudie, the valorous defender of Dundee against the Cromwellians, induced the Council to enroll him, but the honour was strictly limited, for when Andrew's eldest son, Thomas Mudie, was enrolled as a freeman of Dundee on 18th Feb. 1730, by his right and privilege as son of a burgess, it was expressly provided that 'no other of his children are to be free by his privilege, because his abode is not in Dundee.' This condition was maintained for a long time; but at length, in December 1762, another of Andrew Mudie's sons, named John, was admitted, and is described on the Burgess Roll as a farmer at Auchterhouse, about seven miles north-west of Dundee. On the same day John Mudie's son, George Mudie, baker, was enrolled, which proved that John was then advanced in years. George Mudie, who was the grandfather of the late Charles Edward Mudie, was born in 1738." The writer of the article has evidently confused John's son George with his cousin George (born 1741), son of Thomas, as both were bakers in Dundee, but the entry of the 30th July 1769 showed that John's son George married Janet Peter, and not Isabella Ritchie as stated by "A. H. M."

4. Eupham Mudie, baptized at Mains, 19th June 1740.
5. Christian Mudie, baptized at Dundee, 23rd April 1749.

IV. Isabel Mudie, baptized at Mains, 23rd January 1713.

V. Janet Mudie, baptized at Mains, 14th July 1717.

II. THOMAS MUDIE, eldest son and heir of the preceding, baptized at Mains, 17th February 1714, and admitted a burgess of Dundee, 18th February 1730. On the 2nd February 1725, when only eleven years of age, he was, as "Thomas Mudie, weaver, in the Hilltown of Dundee," infeft with certain lands. He was presumably the Thomas Mudie, tenant in East Claverhouse, who married at Dundee, 22nd December 1737[1], Ann Auld, and had issue:—

I. Andrew Mudie, baptized at Mains, 20th December 1739.

II. George Mudie, of whom presently.

III. Thomas Mudie, baptized at Mains, 24th April 1743.

IV. Peter Mudie, witness to the baptism of his nephew, Peter, 17th August 1773.

V. Helen Mudie, baptized at Mains, 4th May 1738.

IV. Ann Mudie, baptized at Mains, 14th April 1745.

III. GEORGE MUDIE, burgess of Dundee, second son of the preceding, was baptized at Mains, 26th July 1741, and married at Dundee, 22nd November 1772, Isabella Ritchie, and had issue:—

I. Peter Mudie, baptized at Dundee, 17th August 1773.

II. Robert Mudie, baptized at Dundee, 13th December 1775; married there, 6th January 1801, Margaret, daughter of John Machan, shipmaster, and had issue:—

1. George Mudie, born 23rd, and baptized at Dundee, 29th October 1806. George Mudie, his grandfather, deceased being entered as his namefather.
2. Isobell Mudie, born 4th, and baptized there 7th January 1802, Isobell Ritchie, her grandmother, being her namemother.

Robert Mudie succeeded to his father's business in Dundee, was admitted a freeman, 7th February 1803, and died, 1851.

III. Thomas Mudie, of whom presently.

[1] There is no absolute proof that the Thomas Moodie who married Ann Auld in Dec. 1737 was the Thomas son of Andrew in Barns of Claverhouse. It appeared almost certain, however, from the fact that he himself, at the date of birth of his eldest son, was in East Claverhouse, and that the said son was named Andrew. There is also this amount of corroboration. This Thomas had a brother Patrick, as appears from the baptism entry of his daughter Helen, 21st May 1738, and the Forfarshire Sasines show that Andrew Moodie in the Barns of Claverhouse had a son Patrick.

IV. Isobel Mudie, born at Dundee, 16th November 1776.

V. Anne Mudie, born at Dundee, 17th May 1784.

George Mudie was apprenticed to the baker trade in Dundee, became a master baker, and in 1782 was Deacon of the Bakers' Incorporation. He died in 1804. His widow, Isabella Ritchie, who "was born in the same year as himself, outlived him by ten years, and the stone which marks her grave is still in existence in the old churchyard in Dundee."

IV. THOMAS MUDIE, burgess of Dundee and afterwards of London, third son of the preceding, baptized at Dundee, 13th July 1781, and was enrolled as a burgess, 7th February 1803. He became a bookseller and stationer in Dundee, and in 1810 he moved to Cheyne Row, London. He married a Miss Wilson, whose mother was a Mudie, and was father to Charles Edward Mudie, the librarian.

APPENDIX II.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In "Memorials of the Church of St John the Evangelist, being an Account, Biographical, Historical, and Traditionary of the Parish Church of Montrose and Clergy thereof," by James G. Low, Montrose, 1891, on page 33, under "Early Churchmen," is the following passage:—"Sir[1] Thomas Mudey, 1506, *circa*. This person, who was 'Chaplain of the Altar of St. Sebastiane and St. Bride within the Paroche Kirk,' 'stood in familiaritie and continuale service' to King James IV. and his household. By a deed signed by the King and dated at 'Sanct Andros, the 15th day of Januare' of the King's reign the 18th year, the King asked for letters from the provost and community of Montrose to dispense with Mudey's 'personale residence and minastration' in the burgh 'sa lang' as he remained in the King's service."—"Charter Chest of Montrose," vol. ii.

The author quotes the King's letter in full in his notes, and it apparently is the sole source of his information *re* this Sir Thomas Mudie. The letter is as follows:—

"REX.

"Weilbelovet Freynds,—We grete you weill, and forasmekle as oure lovit chapellane Sir Thomas Mudey, chappellan of the altarage of Sanct Sebastiane, and Sanct Bride, within youre Paroche Kirk, stands now in familiaritie and continuale service to us and in our houshold, herfor we exhort and prais you effectuusly that ye will, for oure saik and request, dispens with the said Sir Thomas anent personale residence and ministration in the chapellanry of the said altarag sa lang as he remains in our service, and gif to him youre letters thereapone that he be nocht hurt in his said chapellanry, he findand ane sufficient chapellane for him, to do, and uphald the service of the said altarage as efferis; and this ye do as ye will have a speciale thank of us therefore, and do us emplessur; and that ye certify us of your answer in writt herapone with this berar, that we may knaw what ye do for oure request and remember the samen written under oure signet at Sanctandros the XV day of Januare, and of oure regne the XVIII yeir.

JAMES R.

"Delectis nostris preposito balliuis, consulibus et communitati burgi nostri de Montros, etc."

In the list of the principal heritors of the Shire of Fife, given in Sir Robert Sibald's History of Fife, the following Mudies are mentioned:—

James Mudie of Deals.

George Mudie of Lathamond.

Robert Mudie of Balmule.[2]

[1] "Sir," of course, only implies a churchman in this case.

[2] The will of a Robert Mudie of Balmoole, parish of Dunfermline, was proved ("Com. of St Andrews") 14th November 1772, and a Robert Mudie of Balmule was a Commissioner of Supply for co. Fife, 1828.

James Mudie, merchant, burgess, was M.P. for Montrose 1689 and 1698–1702.

James Moodie, late Baillie, was M.P. for Dunfermline 28th December 1660, 9th May 1662, and 18th June 1663.

It appears from the "History of Arbroath," by George Hay (Arbroath, 1876,) that in 1681 James Mudie, Town Councillor, along with the Provost, Magistrates, deacons of incorporated trades, etc., took the oath directed against Presbyterians and the Covenant. In 1766 James Butchart is mentioned as being elected provost in succession to John Mudie, and his successor in 1769 was David Mudie. On 13th March 1735 David Mudie was appointed town clerk. He appears to have been a lawyer and wrote upon the town. Whether the same person as David Mudie of Gilchorn, who was a lawyer in Arbroath at this period, is not clear.

"Scotiae Indiculum; or the Present State of Scotland," etc. By A(lexander) M(udie), Philopatris, London. Printed for Jonathan Wilkins at the Star in Cheapside, next Mercer's Chappel, 1682. The above is a quaint work in the Aberdeen Public Library. Only the author's initials are given on the title page, but the full name is given, no doubt with sufficient authority, in the catalogue of the library. The author is a strong Royalist and anti-covenanter, but the book does not appear to contain any information in regard to him. There is a contemporary patent or quack medicine advertisement at the end which might have been written yesterday. The volume also contains a few contemporary MS. notes. The book is evidently written to educate the southron, and from its tone and place of publication I suspect that the author was living in England. Dedication to Duke of Lennox.—*Ex inform.* J. G. F. Moodie Heddle.

From "History of the Chapel Royal of Scotland," by Rev. Charles Rogers, D.D., LL.D. Edinburgh, printed for the Grampian Club, 1882. On page 231, *re* the reconstitution of the Order of the Thistle by James II., occurs the following:—"On the 28th June (1687) James again communicates with the Council. Referring to his ediet for reconstituting the Order of the Thistle, his Majesty reveals plainly what his real intentions were. He desired that the Abbey Church might be recovered from the Magistrates of Edinburgh, 'not only as being most fit and convenient for accommodating the Knights of the Thistle,' but as, to quote his own words, 'also most proper for the performance of religious worship and exercise of our household when we shall have occasion to be there, our present chapel in that palace not being large enough for the same.' Therefore were the Council enjoined to call upon the civic authorities 'to deliver up the keys of the church to the Earl of Perth, the Chancellor,' in order that it might be adapted as 'the chapel of the said Order.' To compensate the parishioners of the Canongate, James proposed to grant to the Town Council for erecting a new church money 'long ago mortified by Thomas Moodie, some time Merchant in Edinburgh,' of which the disposal was by Act of Parliament vested in the Crown. Private citizens who possessed lofts or galleries were to be accommodated with similar conveniences in the new church."

The above passage is asterisked, and the footnote is as follows:—"Maitland's History of Edinburgh, 1753, fol. pp. 142, 143. In 1650, Thomas Moodie, or, as he is styled in Slezer's 'Theatrium Scotiæ,' p. 7, Sir Thomas Moodie of Sachten Hall, bequeathed the sum of twenty thousand merks to the Town Council, in trust, for building a church in the town, and which, after various projects for the application, was at length made use of in providing a church for the parishioners of the Canongate on their ejection from the Abbey Church."—"Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh," 1872, p. 428.

The passage from "Wilson's Memorials" is both interesting and amusing. It is as follows:—"In 1650, Thomas Moodie, or, as he is styled in 'Slezer's Theatrum Scotiæ,' Sir Thomas Moodie of Sachtenhall, bequeathed the sum of twenty thousand merks to the Town Council, in trust, for building a church in the town, and which, after various projects for its application to different purposes, was at length made use of for providing a church for the parishioners of the Canongate on their ejection from Holyrood Abbey by James VII. in 1687. Such does not seem to be a period when a church which had been in progress for years, and, as would appear from Gordon's view, was advancing towards completion, would be deliberately levelled with the ground from the difficulty of raising the necessary funds." (The last sentence refers to another church, the cause of the dilapidation of which is under question by the author). "The following entry in the 'Inventar of Pious Donations' throws new light on this and on the object of Moodie's bequest:—'Thos. Mudie left for the re-edyfing of the Kirk that was throwne down by the English in the Castle Hill of Edr. 40,000 merks, but what is done yrin I know not.' There is added on the margin in a later hand, seemingly that of old Robert Milne, *circa* 1700, 'The Wigs built the Canongate Kirk yrwt.' From this it appears that the church on the Castle Hill shared the same fate as the old Weigh-house, its materials having most probably been converted into redoubts for Cromwell's artillery during the siege of the Castle, for which purpose they lay conveniently at hand. The legacy of Thomas Moodie appears to have cost its Trustees some little concern as to how to dispose of it, a few years having sufficed to effect very radical changes in the ideas of the civic Council as to the church accommodation required by the citizens. Fountainhall records in 1681 (vol. i, p. 156):—The Town of Edinburgh obtains ane Act anent Thomas Moodie's legacy and mortifacation to them of 20,000 merks, that in regard they have no use for a church (which was the end whereto he destined it), and that therefore they might be allowed to invert the same to some other public work. The Articles and Parliament recommended the Town to the Privy Council to see the Will of the defunct fulfilled as near as could be; for it comes near to sacrilege to invert a pious donation. The Town offers to buy with it a peal of Bells to hang in St. Giles' Steeple, to ring musically and to warn to church, and to build a Tolbooth above the West Port, and put Thomas Mudie's name and arms thereon (!). Some thought it better to make it a stipend to the Lady Yester's Kirk, or to a minister to preach to all prisoners in the Canongate and Edinburgh Toolbooths (*i.e.*, jails) and to the Correction house, Sunday about. In the Records of the Privy Council, May 15th, 1688, when Mudie's bequest was finally appropriated towards providing the ejected burghers of the Canongate

with a Parish Church, it appears that the annual interest of it had been appropriated to the payment of the Bishop of Edinburgh's house rent. (Fountainhall's 'Decisions,' vol. i., p. 505). The arms of Moodie now form a prominent ornament on the front of the Canongate Church." [1]

Thomas Mudie of Sauchton Hall,[2] died 1651. His will ("Com. of Edinburgh") was proved 6th July 1652. Inventory made and given up by his lawful daughter, Jannot Moodie, spous to Hugh (?) Maxwell of Dalry, burgess of Edinburgh (?).

John Mudie, Writer to the Signet, in his will ("Com. of Edinburgh,") proved 21st June 1649, mentions "William Mudie, Portioner of Athie (Aldie ?), my immediate elder (brother ?)." He leaves money to "John and Thomas Mudie, bairns of Jon Mudie of the Muir, my old [———]"; and to "John, William, Andrew, and Laurence Mudie, sons of the said William Mudie, my eld (brother ?)." One Thomas Mudie of Dalry, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, is mentioned in the inventory as owing money to deceased. William Mudie, Mr burgess of Edinburgh, is a witness. The William Mudie mentioned above as the testator's elder brother was probably the William Mudie, in Meikletoun of Aldie, parish of Fossaway, co. Kinross, whose will ("Com. of Dunblane") was proved 27th October 1661 and 9th August 1666.

Sir Andrew Mudie, chaplain at Cupar, by his will ("Com. of St Andrews"), proved April 1559, leaves property to religious uses; also, 9 merks to his brother, James Mudie, and £5 4s to his brother, Robert Mudie, they being named executors.

[1] Mr J. G. F. Moodie Heddle remarks :—"It is a matter for coujecture whether the fact that the Moodies of Melsetter had a burial-place in the Canongate Kirkyard had anything to do with this bequest. That family always had a strong Edinburgh connection. Francis Mudie of Breknes and Melsetter no doubt spoke with reminiscent precision when, in regard to Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney, 'he hoiped to see the airmes of that mansworne tratour riven at the Croce'; and Commodore Moodie is said to have been a boy at school in Edinburgh, whence he ran off to sea. Also, the property gifted by William Mudie, Bishop of Caithness, to St Anthony's Monastery, Leith, lay round about the town."

[2] Sauchton (now spelt Saughton Hall, or House) is a mansion-house still existing on the outskirts of Edinburgh. Like Merchiston Castle, Warristoun House, and several other once country mansions, it is now within the municipal area. It has been purchased by the city, and the grounds are to be laid out as a public park or garden. I have not the least doubt that this is the place in question. There is another Saughton House some miles out of town, near Cramond Brig, but it is usually known as "New Saughton."

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